IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,971.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10009
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA....	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umona.. 5500 13th June, 1913

Fare Rs. 350 to Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. &. A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	9th June
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th June.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso..	19th July
*Castalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia ..	6368	J.A.Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez .. ..Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... "	605	957
Bombay to New York .... "	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. &. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 5th June	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga.....	2185	Friday 6th June	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 5th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 5th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Purnea	3306	Thursday, 12th June
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
4th June, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Ras	27th Aug. 1913

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

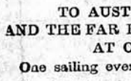
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Magazini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years from..... Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247	

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 21, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Jobore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Londoa	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUARA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July "	Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December "	Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tihling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHAT EVERY PIANIST SHOULD KNOW.

WHETHER AMATEUR or PROFESSIONAL, the PIANIST is expected to prove a well skilled executant, and as most students of music in this country aspire to be pianists, they will find the REPERTOIRE of this particular art a very extensive one. As a foundation however, Mr. Frank St. Leger, professor of music and the piano, in carefully explaining the difference between the serious study of music and the study of playing and singing which is so persistently mistaken for it, recommends the following selection which it is calculated will supply the demand of all lovers of music.

"The Suites" and some of the "Forty-eight Preludes and Fugues"	...Bach
Excerpts from the pianoforte works	...Mozart
Some of the thirty-two sonatas	...Beethoven
"Hilarite" and "Moto Continuo"	...Weber
"Impromptu" in B flat	...Schubert
"Andante and Rondo Capriccioso," Lieder Ohne Worte"	...Mendellssohn
The "Liebestraum" and one of the Rhapsodies	...Liszt
"Impromptu" in A flat, "Nocturne" in F minor Op. 55, "Valse" in C sharp minor, "Ballade" in a A flat "Berceuse" in D flat Op. 57 and the "Preludes," "Etudes" and "Scherzos"	...Chopin
The "Intermezzi," "Novellette" in F, "Arabesque" and "Sonata" in G minor	...Schumann
"Menuette" in G, "Nocturne" in E flat and "Variations" in A	...Paderewski
"Valse Caprice," "Romance" in E flat, "Melody" in F	...Rubinstein
"Lytischstucke," the "Eridal Procession" and "Wedding Day"	...Greig
"Ten Preludes" and "A melody" in C sharp ...	...Rachmaninoff
Some of the Preludes	...Blumenfeld
"A Menuette Pomposo" and A "Book of five short pieces"	...Albanesi
The "Miniature Suite No. 1" and "First Ballade"	...York Bowen
"The Arabesques" and "The Childrens Corner"	...Debussey
"Three characteristic pieces"	...Christian Carpenter
Any or all of the charming compositions by ...	...Arensky.

A knowledge of the foregoing will provide the pianist with a remarkable REPERTOIRE of moderately difficult first class piano music, both in "Music of the Past" as well as "Music of the Present" and to which of course may be added AD LIB many beautiful compositions which can be found in the comprehensive Albums published of the Great Masters of the piano.

"The more new music" says Mr. St. Leger "that a pianist can play through the better as it is only by such persistent practise that marked progress in sight-reading is made".

All the music mentioned in the above list may be had at our Piano and Music Department, where it will interest you to spend a half hour once a week and look over our collection of music and we take pleasure in inviting you to do so. We will place a piano at your disposal to try over pieces which may be found attractive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERV FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	" "	
Chester	125o	" "	
Devoe's	125o	" "	
Monkey	125o	" "	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS — SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY — LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant and until further notice, endeavours will be made to run the following Trains :—

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Down Trains.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
35.....	Passenger.....	4-20
[illegible]	Express	8-0
3	Mail	14-45
21.....	Passenger.....	15-50
23.....	Passenger.....	22-25
25.....	Passenger.....	23-15

Up Trains.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
23.....	Passenger....	5-10
26.....	Passenger....	6-20
4.....	Mail	11-10
40.....	Passenger....	16-35
20.....	Passenger....	18- 0
22.....	Express.....	19-35

BOMBAY AND KALYAN.

The Ordinary Local Service.

Endeavours will be made to run the following trains on Wednesday, 4th instant :—

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND RAICHUR.

Down Trains.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
15.....	Passenger....	10-10
9.....	Mail	22-0
17.....	Passenger...	0-20 on 5th instant.

Up Trains.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
10...	..Madras Mail.....	6-0

NORTH-EAST LINE.

Down Trains.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
27.....	Delhi Express.....	7-30
1.....	Nagpur Mail	14-0
13.....	North-East Passenger..	16 30
7.....	Calcutta Mail.....	21-0

Up Trains.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
2.....	Nagpur Mail	8-45
8.....	Jubbulpore Mail	13-20

The Up and Down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi, by the Jubbulpore Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1913.

NOTICE

WITH reference to Railway Board's advertisement dated 7th April, 1913, calling for Tenders for the construction and supply of wagons for the Indian States Railways, notice is hereby given that the TIME for the submission of Tenders for the construction and supply of 100 metre gauge bogie, I. C. goods wagons, 43 ft. long, Sheffield Twinberrow type, is extended to noon of TUESDAY, the 24th June, 1913.

T. RYAN,
Officiating Secretary,
Railway Board.

Simla, 26th May, 1913.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

[illegible]

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 2-18 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Never mind the Weather.

COME AND SEE

SALOME

She will make you forget.

AND DON'T MISS

LEO GANN

The dancing comedian who made America grin.

FULL FILM PROGRAMME.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to—

HALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS.

BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and [illegible] industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME. PLENTY OF GOOD THINGS.

GIRL WITH THE LANTERN.

THE THRILLING STORY OF A RAILROAD HEROINE.

THE MARTYRS.

A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. (Pathecolour).

THE COMICS ARE SIMPLY "GREAT

WHICH OF THE TWO?

WONDERFUL HAIR-RESTORER.

BETTY AND A BALL OF STRING.

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

at 7, 8-30, 10 and 11-15 P. M.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes, and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1 3[illegible]/64 to 1s. 4[illegible]/64d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who choose them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. Le Clerc's Pills or else & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'ROGER LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 2d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all Branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

GRAND BOMBAY "DANCING FESTIVAL"

A grand spectacular Performance at which the STAR DANCERS of all the European Capitals will appear.

Augmented by Special Cinema Films.

6-30—Carriages at 8-30. 9-30—Carriages at 11-30.

Commencing SATURDAY, JUNE 7th.

Prices:—Private Boxes from Rs. 12 to Rs. 3; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2 Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; and Gallery, Annas 4.

PLAN AT ROSE'S.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

GARDEN LOVERS??? Plant now?? The Climbing Glory Lily Bulbs? Exceedingly beautiful and curious looking orange and yellow flowers. Price Rs. 2 per dozen. PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA & SONS, Seed and Bulb Merchants, 8 Napier Road, Poona. Illustrated catalogue of Seeds and Bulbs sent free upon request.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

TO BE LET promptly at a very moderate Rent, 1st FLOOR, Sunny Side, Club Road, Byculla, airy and open all round. Six Bed Rooms, one large Hall, Dining Room. Open for inspection. Apply sharp A. M. JIVANJI & Co., Parsi Bazar, 30-36, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

FOR SALE.

AT PANCHGANI freehold property 5½ acres, stone mortar built furnished house zinc roofed, six rooms, four bathrooms, two godowns, verandah room, outhouses, coach house, stables, garden, tennis court, excellent well, grounds private, magnificent view. Apply Major COOKE, Goona Cantts.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—NIGHT SUB-EDITOR, for morning daily. None but experienced men need apply.—"M." care of this Office.

WANTED.—APPLICANTS for employment, whole or spare time. Those experienced in Commercial Correspondence preferred, but this is not absolutely essential. Remuneration about Rs. 100 p. m. to start with. Apply Box No. 35, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED immediately for married couple FURNISHED FLAT and COACH-HOUSE. Long tenancy. Apply Box No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C Use of Dining-room etc Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928. care of "Bombay Gazette"

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the rights of being Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore in Goa, and Manganese Ore.

Under instructions from Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Mahomed, the receiver appointed in suit No. 402 of 1912, (Hajee Esmail Hajee Mahomed and another versus Hassaen Essack and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decretal order of reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T).

Lot No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in the rights and concessions for exploring Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, granted under manifestoes of concessions by the Governor-General of Portuguese India, in Goa, to Haji Noor Mahomed Ebrahim Gorey and Taib Usman (on behalf of the partnership firm of E. E. Gorey and Co.,) in the following lands at the following places, viz.:—

Firstly.—Mine of Oxide of Iron and Manganese, situate at Sall Sallantil Gorbatta Torvallavorile Bandavoril, in the village of Navelin, in the district of Sanquelim.

Secondly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore in Ury Malcondso Dongar de Advolpalle, in the district of Sanquelim, the starting point of which or centre of demarcation is in the said place and is indicated by a Caju tree of large size which is approximately at a distance of two meters from the road leading from Advolpalle to Nanora.

Thirdly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, at Bandna, situate at Palta, in the village of Netorlim, in the District of Sanguem, the starting point or centre of demarcation of this field being at the said place of Bandna at Palta.

Fourthly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, at Gogalavorill Upor, situated at Nitorlim, in the district of Sanguem, the starting point or centre of demarcation of which is at the said site of Gogalavoril Upor.

Fifthly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore or plots called Supancho Pud Dabel Zogolbatulem and Pimpolachi Molly situate at Arvalem and Cudnem, in the district of Sanguelim, the starting point or centre of demarcation of which lies in the said plot called Dabel situated at Arvalem, and is indicated by a gotting tree which is approximately at a distance of 50 meters from the brook.

Lot No. 2.—Manganese Ore 389 tons or thereabouts, in weight lying at Marmagoa Station, of the quality as per sample lying with the undersigned at their Rooms in Apollo Street, which can be seen at any time during business hours.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeseer Hormasji Dinshaw and Co.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th June, 1913.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE and COMPANY.
AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD PLANKS, RAFTERS, TILES, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th June, 1913, at 3 P.M., (Standard Time), in the compound of Byculla House of Correction, and also the sale on the same day of Manglore tiles, in a very large quantity at 4 P.M., in the compound of Police Sawar's and stable at Byculla. Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned materials.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, which will be declared at the time of sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 4th June, 1913.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O S N Company's steamer "Devanha", 4785 tons, Captain W R F Hickey, will sail to-day for Shanghai, &c, via Colombo with China, &c, Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer "Sutton Hall", 2870 tons, Captain D Jenkins, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Birkenhead, &c, with ballast.

The French mail steamer Dumbea, 3219 tons, Captain Aumeran arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Noumea, 25th April with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia 2639 tons Captain J. Kincaird arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool 9th May with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton .. R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 3.

China .....4161 Tocque ..... P & O Co
Cairnross.....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Dumbea ...3219 Aumeran ... Marseilles...4-5... M Maritimes and Co
E F Ferdinand...3906 Leva .....A L S N Co
Gallia .....555 Jones.....J M and Co
Hohenfels.....3408 Simtz...W and A G and Co
Homayun.....2154 Murch .....T M &Co
Havraise...3549 .....Salido ...M Maritimes Co
Koronna.....2267 Purkis...W and A G and Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy.T M andCo
Markomannia.....2840 Fapps ... .
Nawab.....2041 Kaas .....T M and Co
Middleton Castle.2699 Walters.....T M &Co
Ninian.....4068 Williams .....
Nurani .....2870 Atkin.....T M and Co
Oofobavia .....3437 Baddick .....M M and Co
Ormidale .....2305 Thompson...W & A G &Co
Olympia....2639 Kincaird...W and A G and Co
Rimalder .....3091 Jones ... .T M and Co
Royal Prince.....3515 Coull .....
Sutherland...2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryan .....C M and Sons
Sutton Hall .....2870 Jenkins.....K N and Co
Trafford Hall.....2436 Mail.....K N andCo
Uganda.....3451 Archdeacon...Calcutta ... M M and Co
Vellore ...2168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Warturm.....3127 Krull .....W & A G &Co
Yeddo .....2958 Gardiner .... S N and Co
Zamani .....2472 Driver.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hannington Court					W and A G and Co
B Clan Macintyre	3052	East			J Finlay & Co
C & R Glen Clunny	3067	Taylor			W and A G and Co
D&E Wardenfels	2792	Spillman			T M & Co
F Portloe	1959	Roberts			G, & A G & Co
G Firozzi	2029	Primrose		3-3	T M & Co
H Abaris	1830	Rippon			T M & Co
K Indo Maru	2575	Nemoto	Kobe	2-6	O S Kaisha
M Lancefield	3671	Meikle			J F & Co
N Beckburgen	2447	deHond			T M & Co
O Ville-du-Bordeaux	3004	Giulloh		J	M & Co
P Weissenfels	2433	Khumchaff			Kabi 5-6...W & AG & Co
Q Cloutsham	3075	Weddess			W & A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Caboto ...2545 Pellicrine ...Venice S N Co
2 Massilia.....3260 Thomson ...W and A G and Co
3 Baroda.....1898 Horscroft ...M M & Co
4 Arissto.....2760 Book .....J F and Co
5 Westminster ...2764 Williams ...T M & Co
6 City of Naples ...3414 Pine ...K N and Co
9 Devanha.....4785 Hickey...P and O Co
10 & 11 Nordmark ..... 2173 Leining ..... W and A G and Co
12 & 13 Arabia ...4098 Palmer.....P and O Co
14 Linga .....949 Butler ....M M and Co
16 President ...2086 Schmidt.....A S & Co

H W P D

Kaveri.....553 Fakura .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dumra.....762 Burbridge .....M M & Co

M W D D

Bahmani 1872 .....Mc Intyre.....T M & Co

ARRIVALS

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
3	Dumbea	Aumeran...	Noumea, Ap 25
	Olympia	Kincaird...	Liverpool, M 9
	Sutton Hall...	Jenkins ...	Birkinhead etc

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
3	Ambra.....	Bandisch...	Trieste etc
	Den of Velly.	White	Genoa etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Newsa" left Port Said on the evening of the 1st June.

DAILY EXPORTS. JUNE 2.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zanoni s—600 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Indo Maru s—4 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 20 cwts gum Arabic, S Coover-ji.

Penang Maru s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Penang Maru s—1200 cotton, M K Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Zanoni s—500 bales cotton, Brent and Co; 500 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Zanoni s—2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton. Bombay Co; 1000 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co; 700 bales cotton, Brent and Co; 600 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton D D Curremee and Co; 400 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 1300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 700 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 1200 bales cotton, A Goculdas and Co; 400 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

Penang Maru s—300 bales cotton, Mitchel and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanham s—25 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Devanha s—1 package woolen carpets, T Cook and Son.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—30 chests opium, Rampartap; 5 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 2 case opium, P and O S N Co.

DEPARTURES.

Per S. S. "DUMBEA" June 4.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Dumbea", to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of the saloon Passengers at Carnac Bunder at 12-30 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Disinfection shed, near Princess Dock, at 8-30 a.m. with all their Baggage:—

Major A W N Bowen	Mr Gillard
Mr Coleaux	Mr Torreaux
Mr E R Daboo	Mr Tonkeboeuf
Dr H M Desai	Mrs Deligny
Major J H F Kelly	Mr Paul Deligny
Capt J P Grant	Mr Louis Deligny
Mr Francois Satte	Miss Deligny
Mr and Mrs Wolfred	Mr and Mrs Gindicelli
Miss F Wolfred	Mr and Mrs Bergeret and baby
Mr W Hurst	Mrs Jeannin
Mr Jal B Kanga	Miss Jeannin
Lt C L de Lafontaine	Mr and Mrs Tourquier and Son
Mr N F Mirza	Mr Agemlart
Mr D M Vaid	Mr Pierre Jean
Mrs N Taylor	Mr Thorain
Mr O Landon	Mr and Mrs Lamore and 2 children
Mr O M Pereira	Mr Roger
Mr and Mrs H Gruning	Mr Beaumont
Mr Earnest Gebig	Mrs V Brunet
Mr S Kyfrosse	Mr Marliac
Mrs L Balchavske	Mr Carrie
Mr A Costa	Mr Cancil
Mr L Santarem	Mr Graeanti
Mr J E Falcao	Mr Simon
Mrs S Rodrigues	Mr Chapdeville
Mr E L Pereira	Mr Clandel
Mr A R da Silva	Mrs Saboul and 2 daughters
Mr A A da Silva	Mr Dodolie
Mr M D' Ineida	Mr Baden
Mr J Valdigen	Mr Metzdorff
Mrs Savege	Mrs Lescour and baby
Mr and Mrs Mackenzie and child	Mr Piat
Mr C E Miller	Sister Horence
Mr J F Mahony	Sister Merie
Mrs B Jones	„ Edith
Mrs B R Sen	„ Marie
Mrs Hayes	„ Alphonse
Miss De Cruz	Mr and Mrs Marechelat and daughter
Mr D Cowan	Mr Schoerer
Mr R Bernadeye	Mr L Sollier
Mr K Correia (Jr)	Mr Tobler
Mr G Murgatroy	Mr H W Saunders
Mr and Mrs Williamsons and child	Mr Pirns
Mr G Dandwate	Mr and Mrs Coane
Mr Jardine	Mr Pinsomeau
Mr F Godfrey	Mr Davis
Mr W Dayly	Mr Delgle
Mr J A Pereira	Mr Le Fisch
Mr M Fernandes	Mr L Maitre
Mr J Correa (Jr)	Mr Winders
Mr Souza Gracas	
Mr J D Finlay	
Mr and Mrs Dunsloge and Son	

PORT SAID.

Mr Aziulla	Mr Kresley
Mr Goolam Hayder	Mr Acosta-on
Mr and Mrs Groom and 5 children	Mr Saklsaiz
Mr Collies	Mr Conjaulis

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
	June					
Wed	4	m	11	20	28	2
			10	57 a	28	3
Thur	5	m	0	1	28	10
			11	40 a	26	5
Fri ...	6	m	0	43 a	29	2
Sat	7	m	0	2	26	5
			1	26 a	29	2
Sun	8	m	1	10	26	3
			2	10 a	28	31
Mon	9	m	1	59	26	6
			2	55 a	28	6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
	June					
Wed	4	m	4	24	15	6
			5	15 a	19	8
Thurs ...	5	m	5	2	14	11
			5	59 a	19	6
Fri ...	6	m	5	41	14	8
			6	42 a	19	4
Sat	7	m	6	22	14	8
			7	26 a	19	1
Sun	8	m	7	5	15	1
			8	13 a	19	3
Mon	9	m	7	51	15	10
			9	5 a	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
4 (Wednes)	6h. 1m.	do	7h.	13m
5 (Thursday)	6h. 0m.	do	7h.	13m
6 (Friday)	6h 0m.	do	7h.	14m
7 (Satur)	6h. 0m.	do	7h.	14m
8 (Sunday)	6h. 0m.	do	7h.	15m
9 (Monday)	6h. 0m.	do	7h.	15m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, June 5th 1h. 27-0m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 10h. 7-3m. p.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 23-7m. p.m Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10-8m. a.m.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1913-1914:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
InMay1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1035000	1716825	684825	.....
InMay1913				
Bombay ...	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
Rvd E'te To end of May 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal..	3015000	5031925	2016925	.....
Rvd E'te To end of May 1913				
Bombay..	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOLYNEUX.—On the 25th May, at St. Roche's, Coonoor, the wife of the late Major E. Molyneux, C.I.E., D.S.O., 25th Cavalry, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Insolvency Court, and Urgent Chamber-work, High Court, 11-30 a. m.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Harwood League, Entries closed, 5.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: No rich man can escape death because he is rich, and no poor man can be delivered from death because he is poor.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. L. Infantry, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March.....With Sword & Lance Starlie
Overture .....Fra Diavolo .....Auber
Valse .....Eternal .....Fall
Selection .....The Pink Lady.....Caryll
Fantasia.....Hibernian Bouquet Kappy
Two-Step ...Paddling Paddes .. Dix
Galop .....The War .....Malifiggiani

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. B.C.H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

Spanish March..A Bunch of Roses ...Chapi
Overture .....La Reine d'un Jour ..Adam
Selection of Valse ...Schumann's Songs...Godfrey ...Andalusische Liebestraume.....Fridegmann
Serenade .....In this hour of Softened Splendour ...Pinsuti
From Suite .....The Swan Lake.....Tschaikowsky
(a) The Swan's Dance. (b) Czardas
Selection .....The Chocolate Soldier .....Straus

S. J. J. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBANDAR.—During the month of May, the total number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,454; among them the number of new admissions was 1,028 classified as below:—Hindoos, 2,797; Mussalmans, 648, Other castes, 9. Total 3,454. The average daily attendance was 111.

A CONVERSAZIONE MEETING.—A conversazione meeting was held yesterday evening by the members of the Mazagon Institute, at the Institute hall, Mazagon, to celebrate the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Toasts were proposed of the King and of the Institute, and a telegram was sent to the Private Secretary to the Governor, wishing the King long life and happiness.

AN OVERDOSE OF COCAINE.—On Tuesday morning, at the Morgue, Mr. H. P. Lattey, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a young Mahomedan, named Oomer Sucor (25), who died at the Sir J. J. Hospital, on Monday night. The deceased had been imprisoned several occasions and was last released from there only four days ago, after the expiry of a twelve month's term. It was said that he was much addicted to cocaine and liquor. He was picked up from the road in Nall Bazar in an unconscious state on Sunday last, and was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained he was suffering from the effects of an overdose of cocaine. The jury returned a verdict of death from a self-administered overdose of cocaine.

FIRE IN COAL BUNDER.

Two days ago, smoke was found issuing from a big stack of coal in Coal Bunder, Victoria Road. The Gowalia Tank fire engine taken to the place worked on the stack but with not any appreciable effect. There was stacked about three thousand tons of coal, and the exact spot, from which the smoke was issuing, could not be found.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion and it is believed to be at the bottom of the stack. Coolies are employed in removing as much coal as possible from the stack. The fire is still smouldering and every day the engine is worked and water poured on the coal from the sea.

The stack is said to belong to one Ambalal Pranjivandas.

MYSORE CENSUS.

The final Census taken on the 10th March 1911 shows that the total population of Mysore State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was 5,806,193, consisting of 2,934,621 males and 2,871,572 females. The circumstance that it is less than the provisional totals by only 603 is an indication of the accuracy of the enumeration. Excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the total population of the State is 5,705,359, consisting of 2,882,869 males and 2,822,490 females.

Including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Census shows that there has been an increase of 4·9 per cent among males and of 4·7 per cent among females, the increase for both the sexes being 4·8 per cent in the aggregate. Excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the corresponding percentages are 4·7; 4·6; and 4·69, respectively.

Taking the cities of Mysore, Bangalore, Civil and Military Station, and Kolar Gold Fields, the increases in the population as compared with the Census of 1901, were 3,195, 19,204, 11,235 and 10,431. The increase in the last three places was marked, being mainly due to the local industrial and commercial activities. The decrease caused by plague between the years 1891 and 1901 has been thue more than made good in all these urban areas except Mysore city. All the districts share in the increase of population from 1·98 to 10·41 per cent. except Kadur and Shimoga, where there has been a falling off, amounting to 5·6 and 2·8 respectively. The population in the mathad has been exhibiting a steady tendency towards decline throughout the past decade and the problem of its causation and the most suitable remedies needed therefor is engaging the serious attention and study of the Government.

The Shrinkage in the population of the State caused by the great famine of 1877-78, was made up as shown by the Census of 1901, in all the districts except Tumkur, where the present Census shows an increase of 8·05 per cent over that of 1871. The net increase of population during the 40 years (1871-1911) is 14·9 for the whole State.

The mean density per square mile, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is 197 per square mile as against 188 during the Census of 1901, the district of Bangalore (including Civil and Military Station) having the maximum density of 307 persons per square mile. Among the taluks, the highest density of 410 is recorded in the T.-Narsipur Taluk and the lowest density of 71 is recorded in the Nagar Taluk.

"Emigration and immigration."—The number of Mysore-born people censused abroad is 131,257 against 132,342 in 1901 and 143,533 in the previous Census; and the number of persons censused in Mysore as having been born outside the State is 312,908 or 5·4 per cent of the entire population. This influx of population is steadily increasing having been but 166,688 in 1891 and 281,526 in 1901, and the settlers themselves are found at work in almost all the important occupations, including in particular, trade, industry and unskilled labour. Many of them are centred in the Bangalore, Kolar and Kadur Districts.

"Religions.—Taking the several religionists the percentage of increase is greatest among Jains; next come Christians, Mussalmans, and Hindus in the order named and in every case Jains excepted, the rate of increase in population is less during the decade (1901-11) than in the two previous decades. There has been a considerable fall (16·7 per cent) among the Animists, probably due to their having returned themselves as Hindus during the Census under review. The high rate of increase among the Jains is to be ascribed to many Sadas in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts returning themselves as Jains.

Mining is an important industry in the State and the present Census takes cognizance of Gold Mines, Manganese Chromium and Mica Menes. The percentage of population engaged in industrial occupation is 7·6 for the whole State, while it is ·30 and ·23 in the Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore respectively. In the present Census, 443,132 have returned themselves under Industries as against 489,511 in 1901. The decrease, which comes to 9·5 per cent is partly due to the displacement of manual labour by the labour-saving machinery driven by water, oil, steam or electric power and this effect is felt, in almost all the industries, such as cotton, silk and woollen industry, brick and tile making, sawing and carpentry. Of the 327 factory works in the State, as many as 160 works have replaced manual labour by machinery driven by one or more of those motive powers.

Among other industries, coffee, cardamom and rubber come next, giving employment to 5,626 persons, skilled and unskilled all told.

HARDINGE BIRTH-DAY FUND.

The Lord Hardinge Birth-day Celebration Committee, Bombay has received the following further contributions towards their fund:—

	Rs.
Previous Total...	6,522-3
The Trustees of the late Mr N M Wadia C I E Bombay	750
Mr Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman through Mr. Fazalbhoy M Chinoy	100
Messrs Mulji Jotha and Co Bombay ...	100
Messrs. Haji Ismail Goolmahomed and Sons through Mr Fazalbhoy M Chinoy	100
Mr Karsandas Dharamsy Bombay ...	51
Mr Haji Abdulla Ali Reza through Mr Chinoy	50
Captain Lumsden R N Royal Indian Marine Bombay	30
Sheth Dharamsy Nanji and Company Dana Bunder Bombay ...	25
Mr Narayandas Purushotamdas India Agency Bombay	25
Mr J Agrar through Mr F M Chinoy,	25
Mr Perozshaw Merwanji Dalal Pedder Road Bombay	25
Mr N F Moos through Times of India	25
Mr Purbhudas Jivandas 89 Apollo Street Bombay	25
Mr A M Madan through Mr F M Chinoy	20
Mr J D Framji Special Collector I T Bombay	15
Messrs D.C. Cormigar Wine Merchant Bombay	15
Mr. Jehangir K. A. Chiny, Bombay...	11
Mr D. G. Dalvi, pleader Bombay ...	10
Miss Aimai H. Patel. Hiraby Road Bombay	10
Mr. Jiwaji K. Parulkar Secry. Mudji Jetha and Co Bombay ...	5
Mr. J L. Dave Tyler Bhimnah Baroda	5
Mr. Damodar Sawalram Yand Indn Prakash Bombay	5
Mr. Chandramal D. Yande Bombay...	5
Mr. R. S. Patkar Kalbadevi Bombay.	5
Mr. Kashinath D. Dharu... ...	5
	7,971-3

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

THE NEXT STEP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The speeches of Lord Haldane, Mr. Pease, the Minister of Education, and others on the subject of national education indicate an intention to overhaul our present system. Lord Haldane is presiding over a meeting of the Cabinet whose business it is to draw up a scheme which will form the basis of the Government's promised Education Bill and the newspapers and reviews contain a good deal of comment and speculation on the problems which Parliament will be called upon to solve when the Bill is introduced. The last Supplement which the "Times" devoted to Education contained many interesting contributions to the subject; and last Saturday the "Nation" published a detailed scheme drafted by ten progressive Members of Parliament, from which we quote the following:—

"The discussion on educational reform initiated by Lord Haldane has now reached a stage at which it seems worth while to make some practical suggestions as to future policy. We have attempted in what follows to indicate a programme which will, we think, commend itself at one and the same time to progressive opinion in the House of Commons, to keen educational administrators in the country, and to those experts and students of educational systems in Whitehall, at the Universities, and elsewhere, who now see an opportunity of realising ideas which they have spent long years of investigation and reflection in acquiring and maturing.

"All reformers would ardently desire, if it were possible, to leave the question of religious differences altogether outside the new Education Bill. But realities have to be faced, and there is no reality of the political situation more clear at the present moment than the fact that any measure which would have the slightest chance of acceptance by the Liberal and Labour Parties in the House of Commons or by their supporters in the country must make a substantial step towards removing the undoubted grievances of Non-conformists. It follows, therefore, that any scheme of educational reform introduced by a Liberal Government must secure, either by the taking over of existing schools, or by the building of new ones, that there shall be within reach of every child in the country a school under public management, in which religious instruction of an unsectarian character can be given, and, in which there shall be no denominational test for teachers.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

"To enable the child to profit from the education which the community provide and compels him to receive to equip him for life as a worker and a citizen and to qualify him on reaching adolescence to enter the State Insurance scheme in such a condition of health and with such a knowledge of personal hygiene as not to be a perpetual burden on its funds, attention must be given to the question of his health, his nutrition and his physical and sensory training. This means the instruction of mothers, the provision in accordance with a recommendation of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education of Nursery Schools in which children under five can be received where the character and circumstances of their homes makes it impossible for their healthy growth and development to be adequately provided for there, and it means also during the ordinary school life of the child medical inspection, medical treatment, physical drill, school games, and probably also school baths as in Germany, boys and girls alike. In one way or another, the State must see to it that the child who is taught is properly fed before he is taught.

"The new Bill should deal with the problem of Education as a whole, and there should be no arbitrary distinction drawn between secondary and elementary education. We have witnessed the increase in the number of secondary schools from 272 in 1902 to 885 in 1912, while scholarship money has grown in the same period from £30,000 to £400,000. This is all to the good, but we have not yet grappled with the problem of adapting our educational system to the many fresh developments in higher and technical education, and one of the first facts to be realised is the inefficiency of our continuation classes and schools as compared with those in Germany. We must raise the school age and make our continuation classes compulsory. Again, if there is to be any open road from the primary school to the university we must have more scholarships, some of them at least entitling the boy or girl to financial aid beyond mere education fees.

EDUCATION OF THE ADULT.

"Slowly, the State is beginning to recognise that education is a process which should go on through the whole of life. The boy or girl who has reached the age of sixteen has not necessarily finished his or her education. The working classes are beginning to recognise this, and they deplore the fact that industrial exigencies make it impossible for them to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered just at the time when they would be most appreciated. The Working Men's College, Toynbee Hall, and the University Settlements, the University Extension Lecture Movement, have not been altogether without their effect, and now the Workers' Educational Association and such institutions as Ruskin College are bringing the working classes into close touch with all the existing Universities. To aid all this work it is urgently necessary that there should be something in the nature of an Education Development Fund, which should be used to stimulate and encourage the efforts of such organisations as we have mentioned.

"Apart from the religious problem, the most urgent need of our educational system is more money from the Imperial Exchequer distributed among the various educational authorities on the twofold basis of necessity and efficiency. Education is a national responsibility, and if we are to improve the status of our teachers, primary and secondary, we must train them better, pay them better, and make better provision for old age; we must keep down the number of scholars in each class, and in many cases supply more adequate accommodation so far as school buildings are concerned. Progressive educationists on our local authorities recognise all these considerations to the full, but they are confronted by the unbreachable barrier set up by high rates. Medical treatment, physical training, etc., can only be effectively provided if there is a large increase in the Government grant. Only in this way can we give inspiration and hope to those who are engaged in the work of administration and teaching."

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

"The efficiency of the entire educational machine throughout the country is seriously menaced," says the "Times Literary Supplement" "by the increasing difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of teachers. The difficulty is confined to no particular branch in the work of education; but most of all are its effects felt in the sphere of elementary education, where it has become a real danger demanding prompt treatment. Mr. Pease has told us that the Board hope to make some suggestion towards a remedy in the near future; and in his forecast of the coming Education Bill the Lord Chancellor has clearly pointed to intended reforms in the scale of payment of elementary teachers. It is, of course, very largely a matter of money. The country will have no alternative but to pay. If it realises its responsibilities to the next generation it must face the cost. If it understands the value of contented work, and prefers that its teachers shall be happy rather than downhearted, it must insist that the material interests of the greatest national profession are properly looked after. A pinched, depressed, and overworked teacher may be a cheap, but is certainly an unprofitable tool."

THE ART OF ADVERTISING.

HOW IT HAS GROWN.

There is an amusing and illuminative little story told of Mark Twain that should be inserted in the private manual of every person who studies the art of advertising. Mark Twain related the anecdote himself as an after-dinner story. "When I was editing the 'Virginia City Enterprise,'" he said, "and writing copy one day and mining the next, I tried to force the value of advertising in many ways. One day I received a letter from a subscriber saying that he had found a spider pressed between the pages of his copy of the paper, and that he wanted to know whether this was good or bad luck. I replied to him in our "Answers to Correspondents" columns as follows:—'Old Subscriber.—The finding of a spider in your copy of the 'Enterprise' was neither good luck nor bad. The spider was merely looking over our pages to find out what merchant was not advertising, so that it could spin its web across his door and lead a free and undisturbed existence ever after.'" There is to day across the doorway of every business which does not advertise a spider's web so finely spun and delicately wrought that perhaps it may go unnoticed by the casual passer-by. Nevertheless the spider and web are there as a sign of quiet and undisturbed existence.

All this brings us to the now accepted fact that advertising is not a luxury, but a necessity of commercial life. The great law of nature is that by which the whole business of existence is conducted on a vast system of supply and demand. When there is a shortage in either the supply or the demand the equilibrium of thing is inevitably upset. It is the duty of advertising to see that this does not happen—to keep things in a position of perfect equipoise, to see that the great principle of exchange and barter runs on with smooth continuance.

When the first trader hung up a sign or scribbled his name above his door he started advertising, and every trader who has been born into the world since has had to follow his example. Many people make the mistake of assuming that because a certain firm does not display bill posters on the hoardings or buy pages in the newspapers it is not advertising. This is not the fact. So long as that firm has any article in its window, or any sign above its door, or any plate screwed on its door, it is strictly speaking, an advertising firm, though it is advertising in an old fashioned outmoded, hole and corner fashion.

THE DAYS OF EXAGGERATION.

Once we realise this fact, the universal character of advertising, we see immediately that the one question upon which we should concentrate our mental energies is not whether or no we should advertise—necessity has made us all advertisers—but rather how shall we perfect our advertising as an art or a science. The signpost or the gilded lettering of a name outside a shop, or the mere display of goods in a window, are largely outmoded forms of advertising, because in these days the trader knows that all the town is not promenading outside his place of business. The task which the trader's advertising manager is set under modern conditions is to bring the public to the place of business; in other words, to bring the demand and the supply together. Once this has been done the art of advertising has largely played its part, and the supply must speak for itself.

The general channels through which advertisers work are by means of the poster placard, the circular, and the public Press. He appeals to the public through the medium of illustration and of the written word It is in this respect that the art of advertising has so immeasurably improved during the past ten years. When advertising as we understand it to-day was in its infancy as an art there was a popular impression abroad that the successful advertiser must deal in board and exaggerative effects. He was supposed always to overstate his case. It was tacitly assumed that his goods were never so good as he said they were, and he was genially tolerated as a person who indulged in licensed misrepresentation.

EVERY CUSTOMER AN AGENT.

To-day the whole situation has changed, and while the art of advertising has improved in both manner and matter, in subtlety, in illustrative beauty, in style, and in technique to an extent beyond recognition, the whole of the new development, which has taken some of the best, the most sensitive, and the brightest brains of the country into its service, is based upon the old but honourable adage that honesty is the best policy.

The tyro in the advertising world is taught to-day that misrepresentation and stupid exaggeration are the worst foes to good business. Allowing for the average amount of mentality, it is easy to advertise goods in such a way that you can sell them to a certain public once. But it is now recognised that no first-rate business can subsist on such a principle. To advertise successfully you must advertise in such a way that you can sell your goods to the same public over and over again. You must turn this public, in fact, into advertising agents. In other words, all the art of modern advertising is based upon a more faithful appreciation of the truth as the best weapon in the armoury of the advertiser than has ever before been the case.

Out of misrepresentation springs the dissatisfied customer, and it is now recognised that the dissatisfied customer is the worst and most fatally damaging advertisement that any business firm can own. So naturally to-day the advertisement world is seeking the truth.—"Daily Graphic."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOY HAD RINGWORM; VERY BAD ON HEAD

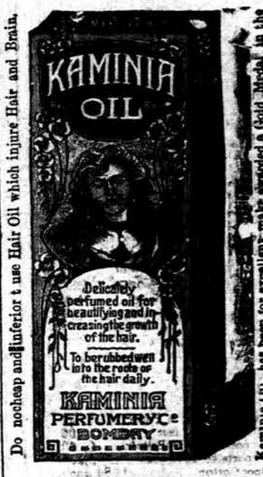
Head Quite Bald. Thick Layers of Scurf Kept Rising. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Rid Him of Trouble. Head Beautifully Clean.

"18, Woodside Rd., Tonbridge, Kent, Eng. "A little over two years ago my little boy, age 9½ years, had ringworm appear very bad on his head, chiefly on the top. His little head was quite bald and thick layers of scurf kept rising. I tried some ointment but that did little or no good and I also tried several other ointments and other things that were recommended to me but all in vain. I began to feel quite disheartened until I saw about the free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and made up my mind to try them. To my surprise I could see a great improvement in only trying the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I therefore got one box of Ointment and the same of Soap, but before I had finished using them his head was beautifully clean and even the hair began to grow thick. There is no scurf or anything now. Cuticura Soap and Ointment rid him of the trouble.

"My other boy, age 7, had a nasty breaking out around his mouth. I put a little Cuticura Ointment on two nights in succession and that quite cured his mouth." (Signed) Mrs. M. Tench, June 2, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT


KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots as the hair daily.
K

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 2. BOMBAY, June 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	74 1-16	Ex.	D.
do. Rentes.	75 1-4	-4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan	89 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	64 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 11-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	27 15-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	60	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22	·2	·2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·42	·2	·2
do. do. New York	4·85 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	3 13-16		
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4	1-4	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	1-8	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-2	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 3-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier. Fair demand.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Moderatively active.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 11,000 "
Mid. Americans ... 6·57—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·75 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug. Sept.
6·38	6·36	6·27
+06	+05	+05
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·16	6·10	6·07
+05	+05	+03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·03	6·05	6·06	6·07
+03	+05	+05	+05

New York 11 a.m., July 11·39, Oct. 10·99.
New York official Noon call July 11·38 Oct. 10·99.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July unquoted Oct. 11·11.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	15,000
" Receipts at " last year	3 300
" Exports to Great Britain	2,700
" Exports to Continent	15,000
" Spot Cotton	11·80 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 11·49+03
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·13+03
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on bullish Government condition report.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 5-16 unchgd
Futures month of July	Unquoted.
Futures month of Oct.	11·25+07
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

The United States Department of agriculture in its monthly report states that the average condition of the crop is 79·1 per cent.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 3-4unchgd
Do. Months ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 3-4+1-8
Do. Month— ... June-July.
London—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,660,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.
Barletta Russo ... 38 1-2—June. Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 45 3-4unchgd
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta ...Not received.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata... 42 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-1-0 unch'd June-July—Half—None and buyers. Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 10 7-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 8 1-4 unchgd. June-July—Sellers—Dull.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 81 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d. 7 1-8
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 66 7-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Huntsman." "Mutsmen," "Hatamet" "Elsa," "Mountain Point."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
Beet Intermediate Port ... 13 3 3-4+3-4, D. Months of Shipment ... July-Aug — Sellers.
Tone—Steady Inactive.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India 12 4 1-2—1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipments—June Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 6 1-2—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers. 9 8—1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Inactive and prices easier.

E A B s Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 9 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...June-Augt.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.
Month of Shipments ... .
Java Sugar—Steady but little or nothing doing.

Bombay 3rd June 1913.

All markets closed for His Majesty The King Emperor's Birthday.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 15,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... . "
Exports to Continent ... 2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 11·80
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 11·29
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 11·13
Tone Market at closing Spot.. .....
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ...
Futures closing tone ... Steady

General Tone Market opened:—Lower and early declined on unfavorable cables later advanced on bullish government condition report.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 5-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July ... 11·93
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... 11·28
Future closing tone.— Steady.

BUREAU REPORT.

The United States Dept. of Agriculture in their bureau report states the average condition of the crop is 79·1 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	11,000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	...	5 1-32
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	...	5 2-32
Egyptian F G Fair Brown	...	9·75
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 3-4d.
Good Bengal	...	5 10-32d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 14-32d.
Fine Bengal	...	5 18-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5 10-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	6 4-32d. Sellers
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11
40's mule Twist (Bannermills).		11 1-8
Weft 54 American	...	11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	18 1-2
Weft 32's	...	14 3-8
Twist 36	...	10 1-2
Twist 42	...	11 3-4
Twist American 60	...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60	...	18
Twist Egyptian 80	...	21 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	.....
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		Steady
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do.
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·57—4

Cotton delivery mid uplands Liverpool, G. O. C.

June-July	...	...	6·38
July-Aug	...	...	6·36
Aug.-Sept	...	...	6·27
Sept.-Oct	...	...	6·16
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	6·10
Nov.-Dec.	...	...	0
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	6·06
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	0·05
Feb.-Mch.	...	...	6·06

MANCHESTER, June 2.

Manchester piece goods market—Quieter and prices maintain firm. Fair enquiry for Grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, June 2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June July—Ldn, 44 3 Sellers.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...June-July—Antwerp ... 46 "
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ... 42 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ...May— £ 24-3-6
do ... Aug.-Sept— £ 24-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close, Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ... June July —Hamburg ... 65 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Antwerp 46 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Antwerp ... 50 9 "
Do. Yellow Gunzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. exship June-July—Antwerp ... 52 "
Do. Ferosepore usual bold ... .
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. June-July—Hull ... £6-10-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close... Steady.
Gingellyseed, Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London. .....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi June-July—London... 38
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) June-July—London... 37 9
Do. Club No, 2.. June-July—London ... 38
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London— Nom
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central... ... July 7 6

LONDON, June 2.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg ...June-July 9 6 "
German Beetroot, 88 per cent. F. O. B. H'burg, Aug. 9 6 3-4 "
Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
German Granulated C and F. India (double Bags) June-July... 13 3 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F India June-July 12 5 1-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...May Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— June-July 13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market., Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, June 2.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F.	Calcutta	Value June... 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16 1- (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta	July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta	June ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,	...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	June ..	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	July-July-Dec....	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...	...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi	June ..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi	July-Dec. .	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	June ..	.....

Closing Tone of Market Quiet
Special Feature ... Nothing doing.

LONDON, June 2.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	66	17	6
" Best English Selected.		74	10	0
" Brasiers	...	81	10	0
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet.		
Hard Spelter	...	20	5	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	217	0	0
Yellow Metal	...		7d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	...	11	5	0
Silver, Spot	...	27 11-16		
" 2 months hence	...	27 15-16		

Tone of Market—Quiet. China buying.

LONDON, June 2.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 11-16
Silver 2 Months	... 27 15-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	... China buying.
Rentes 3 p. c.	... £ 85
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 74 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 89 1-4
Sterling loan ...	£ 89 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ...	... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ...	... Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 80 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	... 20·43
New york (Demand Bills) ds ...	... 4·86 1-4
Interest day to day loans	3 1 8
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	... 3 1-3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 3 3-4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight	... 3 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, June 3.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·38	6·40
July-Aug....	6·36	6·38
Aug.-Sept...	6 27	6·29
Sept.-Oct....	6·16	6·18
Oct.-Nov....	6·10	6·12
Nov-Dec....	6·07	6·09
Dec-Jan. ..	6·06	6·08
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·05	6·07
Feb.-Mar....	6·03	6·03

Prices taken a 10-5 a.m.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
Perfect.	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Sebouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busshire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitchoko, Vizes (Keoprulu), Banchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

"THAT NO ONE CAN DENY" the popularity of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sufficiently proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, where Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of this famous preparation remarked, "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." There are no two opinions about Squibb's being the best cure for Malaria and other fevers—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 "	1695
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	69½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1710
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1400
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	66½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 "	57
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	0 0	75	830
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	872½
New Berar	500	500	40	535
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Omri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	100	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	15	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	890
Alliance	1000	1000	...	110
Bezar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	740
Bombay United	250	250	25	530
Century	100	100	3	285
Central India	500	500	70	2150
Chhna	1000	1000	...	800
Chho Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1465
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	785
Crescent	100	100	20	117½
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	282½
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	450	250	10	522½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	490
Empress	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	526
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1640
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	377½
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hy o w a r d and Bullough	500	500	15	420
Hderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	145
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	619	25	680
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1380
Kohinoor	500	500	15	800
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsey	500	500	65	1495
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	80	3210
Morarji Gocouldas	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1090
Phœnix	100	100	6	165
Presidency	00	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	795
Sassoon Silk	500	1000	yr. 35	350
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1375
Sun	250	250	Nil	133⅜
Swan	250	250	10	292½
Swadesh	500	500	25	1720
Textile	500	500	50	1440
Vishnu Cotton Co	500	500	Nil	490
do Pf	500	500	Nil	665
Western India	1000	1000	25	622

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 "	127
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 "	141
Do. M'pur Khas-Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	133½
Central Provinces.	25		4	96
Gujrat Railway	100		4 "	123

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Ickock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	184
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankna	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	97
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	637½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld.	£10	£10	Nil	204
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	2 p. c,	...
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	980
Bombay Land and Bulling	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.	250	250	7-8	210
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	240
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	275
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	284½
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	30 p. c.	120
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	50
Karachi Landing	200	75	18	171
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	115
Maraland Price and Co	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	—
Napier Hotel Co	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	30 p. c.	340
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co	1000	1000	yr. 42	856
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	20
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	71
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld O.	75	85	...	99
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	221
Thacker and Co	150	150	...	174
Tephone Co	50	50	30 p.c.	215
Treacherand Co	25	25	yr. 1-3	62
	500	500	yr. 80	500

RAILWAY RETURNS

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 24th May, 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 24th May 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry.	2855·69	1678900	1190680 0	13585700
A. D. C. Ry	125·88	51300	320400	371700
B.-Kotah Ry	40 29	3900	28000	31900
Total	3021 86	1734100	1225520 0	13989300
Earnings (for crdg. 7 days ending 24th May 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·13	1509406	118028 8	13312231
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	49247	197387	246634
B.-Kotah Ry.	40·29	2663	27876	30739
Total	2957·25	1561516	1202808 8	13589604
Increase or Decrease			5	
G.I.P. Ry	+ 64·56	+169494	+10397	+273469
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 2053	+12301 2	+125066
B.-Kotah Ry.	...	+ 1037	+ 424	+ 1161

* GUJRAT

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th May, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 267000	Rs. 320000	Rs. 7000	Rs 594000
Or per mile of Ry	146	175	4	325
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	0 136800	1975000	40000	3388000
Total for 7 weeks	163500	2295000	47000	3977000
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year.	0 247130	411963	7700	666793
Per mile of Ry do	135	226	4	365
Total to cor. date do	159519 0	2733508	50696	4279924

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 72,793
Do. to date ..... " 4,02,394

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th May 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 259000	Rs. 620000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 883000
Or per mile of Ry	274	656	4	934
For previous 6 weeks of half year	0 1300 0	3328000	23000	4651000
Total for 7 weeks	155900	3948000	27000	5534000
Comparison. Total for cor. period of previous year	0 212185	511295	7000	740480
Per mile of Ry. do	235	541	7	783
Total to con date do	151544 4	3391302	31680	4988426

Increase for the week ...Rs. 1,42,520
Do. to date ..... " 5,95,574

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MADRAS.
KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

NEW RUNNING RECORDS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 16.

The writer has often pointed out that the easiest records on the books are those from 21 miles and upwards. Amateurs seldom compete in races above ten miles on the track, and the long intervals between races of 25 to 50 miles explain the long life some of the "bests" have had. It was as far back as April of 1885, that J. E. Dixon created his 50 miles amateur record of 6 hours. 18 mins. 26 1-5 secs. Only two races at the distance have been held since, and in the second at Stamford Bridge last Monday, the old times from 42 to 50 miles were well beaten. Not only did this happen, but another runner wiped out all English "bests" from 21 to 26 miles. A 20 miles race was held at Stamford Bridge in 1890, when W. H. Morton put up a record of 1 hour, 52 min. 51 1-5 secs. finishing full of running. Morton's record was beaten by G. Crossland in 1894, when the latter put up the time of 1 hour, 51 mins. 54 secs. In spite of these figures, almost every old athlete of the period would plump for Morton as the best of the pan as 20 miles and upwards, and the little Salford Hamer would probably have run 50 miles in something near 5 hours, 50 min. had he tackled t he distance.

K. McArthur, winner of the last Olympic Marathon race, is another marvel, and after his astonishing trial on the Uxbridge road last June, when the writer timed him to do 1 hour, 54 min. for 20 miles on an out and home course there is little doubt he could touch 1 hour, 50 mins. for the distance on a track. Reference is made to these men for the purpose of showing what the cracks of different periods can do when put to it.

Marathon racing has given a fillip to long distance running, and if the cracks are given further opportunity, we shall see a good deal of record breaking.

GOOD JUDGMENT.

Monday's race was held at Stamford Bridge, London, the conditions being fair. It rained at intervals, but this rather improved the track, making it springy, and laying all dust. Against this there was a fairly strong wind, which must have bothered the runners. Of the ten entrants, H Green, and E. W. Lloyd, of the Herne Hill Harriers were the stars. The former was intent on the records from 21 miles to the Marathon distance whilst Lloyd was out to beat the 50. That both were successful, was a big double event for the club, and strong testimony to the benefits of a steady pace. It may also be remarked that another theory of the writer's received confirmation, viz :—that runners in Marathon races are better without refreshment of any kind. Green took nothing, and Lloyd, even went the full journey without food or drink, nor did he once stop running. It may be opportune to say that the writer thinks all runners commence too fast in distance races and that better results would be obtained by adopting a uniform pace rather than running the first lap faster than the second, and gradually getting slower. Green took 6 mins. for his first mile, yet he beat 59 mins. for ten.

Space will not permit of dealing with the new records as they deserve, but the figures set out will convey a good idea of how the race progressed. Green ran 5 miles in 29 mins. 21 4-5 secs.; 10 miles, in 58 mins. 6 secs.; 15 miles, in 87 mins. 25 secs.; and 20 miles, in 1 hour 56 mins. 50 secs. From that stage he set up new English amateur records as follows :—

Miles.	H.	M.	S.	Old Records H.	M.	S.
21	2	2	42	2	6	10
22	2	8	52 3-5	2	12	48
23	2	15	27	2	19	50
24	2	22	15 3-5	2	27	5
25	2	29	29 2-5	2	33	44
26	2	36	52 2-5	2	45	40
26,385 yds	2	38	16 1-5	2	47	10

The old records from 21 to 25 miles were made by G. A. Dunning at Stamford Bridge on Dec. 26, 1881, and the 26 miles and Marathon record (track) by E. Sims at Salisbury on June 25, 1910.

LLOYD'S FIGURES.

Lloyd kept up a very steady pace and after being well outside record for the early and middle stages, he got inside the previous bests from 42 miles to the end as shown.

Miles.	H.	M.	S.	Old Records. H.	M.	S.
42	5	6	20	5	8	38
43	5	14	44	5	17	18
44	5	23	3	5	26	19
45	5	32	2	5	35	10
46	5	41	13	5	43	30½
47	5	49	57	5	53	0½
48	5	58	103-5	6	2	15½
49	6	6	33	6	10	55½
50	6	13	58	6	18	26 1-5

The old records were held by J. E. Dixon, the 42 and 46 miles times having been set up at Birmingham, and the others at Balham, London, in 1885.

It may be added that both Green and Lloyd ran in gymnasium shoes—canvas uppers with rubber soles.

OTHER ATHLETICS.

With the record performance claiming so much space, only a few words can be spared for other events. A feature of the Irish championships at Dublin was the defeat of D. Horgan by P. Quinn in the shot put, the Dublin policeman putting 42 ft. 4½ inches. The turf was sodden and slippery; consequently all the performances are better than they look. D. Carey's hammer throw of 153ft. was a good one for such a veteran (he won the English championship in 1893) and T. J. Carroll's double win in the high jump, and hop step jump, deserve notice though the figures were moderate. Another dual winner was J. M. Hill, of London, who took the "quarter" and "half."

Mention may also be made of the international meeting at Paris wherein the South London Harriers beat the Racing Club de Paris by 4 events to 3.

MODERN BOXERS.

The earnings of some of the modern boxers have been discussed in the Press of late and from all accounts, Battling Nelson, Packy McFarland, (of America) and Fred Welsh and Owen Moran have netted comfortable fortunes. The champion of the present certainly rates himself as a big draw, the abnormal purses of the past few years having given him a high appreciation of his ability. We have had an illustration of this during the week, when an offer of a £400 purse for a contest at the National Sporting Club between Billy Wells and Packy Mahoney was declined. It was the representative of Wells who wanted more, £800 being his idea, but Mahoney is quite prepared to face Wells for whatever sum the N.S.C. will put up. The feeling is growing that the time has come to call a halt in very big purses and some understanding among the chief promoters of the world would be in order. Another purse of £150 was considered too small for about between Jack Harrison and Pat O'Keeffe. After all, the sums named are not small, considering Wells and Harrison the heavy and middle weight champions (respectively) failed to last even three rounds against Gunboat Smith and Harry Lewis of America.

POLO.

The proposals by the County Polo Association that the time has come for the formation of a National Polo Association instead of leaving the government of the game to the Hurlingham Club, has met with much consideration by the officials of the last named organisation. Hurlingham Club cannot see that there is a general demand for a National Association, but expresses willingness to accept reform in many particulars, Chief of these are, additional representatives from the County Polo Association of the Dominions, Crown Colonies, India, and the Army. Further, the Club is willing to rescind the rule which makes it necessary for every member of the Hurlingham Polo Committee to belong to the Hurlingham Club. Besides all this, the present rulers are willing to consider any further proposals for the good government of the game, so that an understanding should be arrived at without any great difficulty.

THE TURF.

When Cuthbert finished first for the Lincolnshire Handicap but was disqualified for boring, Mr. Hall Walker had every reason to consider himself unlucky. Fortune has been more kind to him of late, however as his Absolute brought off a big surprise by winning the Jubilee Handicap at Kempton Park. Having run unplaced in the City and Suburban and Newbury Cup, there was no reason to suppose that the son of Gallinule-Chery Lass would do much better at Kempton, but his improvement was really remarkable and he won easily. The race under notice is a very popular one and has produced history, Minting carried 140 lbs. to victory in 1888, its second year, and Victor Wild and Ypsilanti are double winners, whilst two of a family in Bachelor's Double and Bachelor's Hope took the spoils in 1910 and 1911. Another memorable race was in 1897 when Clwyd 3 years, carried 103 lbs. to victory in the fastest time on record, 2 mins. 2 3-5 secs. This is fast going for 1¼ miles particularly as there is a slight rise all up the long straight. Mr. Hall Walker's good luck was continued at Hurst Park, where his Great Sport, another son of Gallinule defeated Sanguhar and others in the Whitsuntide Plate. The winner was receiving 12lbs. but beat the other by two lengths, a performance which has led to the backing of Great Sport for the Derby.

CRICKET.

Rain, followed by sunshine, made cricket pitches very favourable to bowlers and we have had some sensational performances this week. The defeat of Yorkshire by Lancashire (by an innings) was a sad blow for the champions. The splendid bowling of Heap, who took 11 wickets for 39 runs, was the deciding factor.

The Middelsex V. Hants match gave Parrant a chance of distinguishing himself. The Anglo-Australian made 38, the top score of the match and dismissed 15 Hants' batsmen for 47 runs. Hesketh. Pritchard also did well for the beaten side, taking 7 Middlesex wickets for 38 runs.

It will be a long time before the Essex batsmen forget their experience when facing the attack of Cadman and Slater at Leyton this week. In the first innings of the home side, Cadman took 2 wickets for 1 run, whilst Slater did even better, claiming 4 victims for 1 run. More excellent bowling was seen in the Surrey and Notts match at Trent Bridge, Riley dismissing four of the visitors for five runs in their first venture.

HOBBS AND HAYWARD.

The bat came more into the picture when Hayward and Hobbs opened Surrey's second innings. The former took 2 hours and 20 minutes to make his 64 runs but patience was excusable. Hobbs was quite at his best, his cutting delighting the critics. He hit sevent 4's in his innings of 69 which only occupied 95 minutes. No one else did much and Notts won fairly easily. The defeat of Yorkshire and Surrey at this stage of the season will act as a spur to other counties and Lancashire, Notts, Kent and Midlesex will try to maintain the advantage over the Champions and the Oval team.

BOWELLS CENTURY.

The first century in the county championship tournament of the present season was made by Bowell of Hants against Derbyshire. He hit fifteen 4's. and was batting for 2¼ hours. Charlesworth's innings of 82 for Warwick against Leicester and the scores of 70 and 54 by Drake and Hirst respectively for Yorkshire against Gloucestershire were other good batting feats yesterday.

IN GENERAL.

C. P. Dixon was well to the fore at the Brooklands lawn tennis tournament. He beat F. G. Lowe in the Singles (6-2 and 6-3) and with A. D. Prebble as a partner conquered A. W. Myers and F. G. Lowe in the Doubles, the scores being 4-6, 6-4 and 6-0.

Harry Vardon continues to show fine form. He tied with E. Ray at Whetstone on Saturday (each doing 75 on a wet course) whilst G. Duncan and others went down before him at Wolverhampton on Tuesday, Vardon's score of 69 being equal to the record for the South Staffordshire course.

A year ago a National Amateur Rowing Association four beat a Calais four by a few feet. The return match was rowed on the sea last Monday, when the visitors beat the Englishmen by three lengths.

Another fine race was seen in the final of the Love Double Sculls at Cambridge. The Jesus College pair, R. Gould (New Zealand) and L. A. Pattinson (Rugby) just got the better of Trinity Hall represented by the brothers A. & S. E. Swan of Rugby.

Excellent form was shown by T. E. Hammond in the Annual Bradford road walk of 41¼ miles. The London to Brighton and back record holder assumed the lead towards the end and finished the course in 6 hours 45 mins. 15 seconds.

Inman has been showing excellent form against Reece this week. Two breaks of over 600 with high averages generally, makes his victory appear a certainty.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 3.

The finals, in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Boxing Tournament, which have been running every night for the past week, were put in hand and completed last night in the presence of a large gathering of the civilian and military element. Major-General Barter, Commanding the Division, distributed the prizes at the close, and took the opportunity of wishing the officers and men good-bye as he is leaving shortly.

The following special prizes were awarded to the best losers in the open events :—Pte. Rudd, Middlesex, the best loser among novices ; Pte. Dennis; L. N. Lancs., most scientific boxer in open events. Pte. Connor, L. N. Lancs.

The Hon'ble Hill Trevor's cup for novices :—Pte. Bird, L. N. Lancs. Company, "G" and "E," Cos. tied,

The following were the details of the finals :—

OPEN WELTERS.

Pte. Dowman; Sherwoods, beat Pte. Peduzzi, L. N. Lancs, after a full-time contest and an extra round.

NOVICES, FEATHERS.

Pte. Green, "A," Coy., was disqualified and Pte. Bird, "D" Coy., declared the winner.

NOVICES, MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Lce-Cpl. Turner, "C" Coy., knocked out Pte. Sankey, "E" Coy., in the first round.

OPEN BANTAMS.

Pte. Burns, L. N. Lancs., beat Pte. Delaney, Middlesex, in points, after a full-time contest;

OPEN FEATHERS.

Pte. Duffey, L. N. Lancs. beat Pte. Parr, L. N. Lancs., after a close and interesting fight, which needed an extra round to decide it.

OPEN NOVICES, LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Mann, Norfolks, knocked out Pte. Ford, Norfolks, in the first round.

NOVICES, LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Regimental Pte. Hall, "B" Coy. beat Pte. Thomas, "G" Coy after a full-time contest.

NOVICES,, BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. O'Keefe, "G" Coy, had a walk over as Pte. Parry, "A" Coy., was unable to fight.

OPEN LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Connor, L. N. Lancs., knocked out Pte. Paul, Dorsets, in the first round.

NOVICES, WELTER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Green, "A" Coy., knocked out Pte, Semaine, "G" Coy., in the second round.

OPEN MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Wooton, Middlesex, beat Pte. Peduzzi, L. N. Lancs., on points.

NOVICES, HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Pte, Webb, "B" Coy., beat Pte. Sankey, "E" Coy., in the first round Sankey giving in.

MILITARY INTELLEGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Captain H. N. North, R. E, is transferred from the Karachi to the Loralai District.

Captain J. R. Foster, R.A.M.C., to command the Station Hospital Neemuch.

REGIMENTAL.

123rd Outram's Rifles. Captain W. Greatwood to be officiating Double Company Commander.

Lieut. C. F. F. Moore to be officiating quarter Master.

Indian Mountain Artillery, Burma. Captain A. Thorp. R.A., to be acting Adjutant.

89th Punjabis.—Captain R. S. Engladue to be officiating Double Company Commander.

2nd Lancers.—Major A. G. Pritchard Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, and to remain seconded; vice Lt.-Colonel M. E. Willoughby appointed Commandant.

Major G. Thomas, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Lt.-Colonel W. B. James, C.I.R., M.V.O, transferred to the 21st Cavalry.

Major J. F. Bannett, Squardron Officer, to be Squadron Commander Pro tem, vice Major A. G. Pritchard seconded.

20th Deccan Horse .—Captain J. S. McEurn, Squardron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Major J. L. Orr retired.

39th Central India Horse.—Lt.-Colonel W. D. Daunt, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain D. LeG. Pitcher, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command; vice Lt-Colonel J. A. Douglas granted Leave.

91st Punjabis.—Captain A. D. Day, Double Company Commander pro tem is confirmed in that appointment vice Major W. H. F. Basevi appointed 2nd-in-Command 90th Punjabis.

108th Infantry.—Captain A. R. L. Mason, Double Company Commander pro tem is confirmed in that appointment, in an existing vacancy.

1st Bn. 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Major R. W. S. Elliott, Double Company Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, in an existing vacancy.

Captains J. H. F. Lakin and A. D. Mclory, Double Company Officers, to be Double Company Commanders pro tem, remaining Seconded, and Captain F. L. S. Brest, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem; vice Major G. L. Castell seconded.

2nd Bn. 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Major A. H. Arbuthnot, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander vice Lt.-Colonel A. W. N. Taylor appointed Commandant.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—

Lt.-Colonel A. B. H. Drew, 29th Punjabis, 3 months, in India.

Captain H. L. C. Baldwin, 58th Rifles, 1 year, ex India.

Captain W. B. Rennie, R.A.M.C., 6 months, ex India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—

Major A. H. T. Rouse, 61st Pioneer's, 4 months, Medical Certificate.

Captain G. L. C. Little, I. M. S., 6 months, Medical Certificate.

THE WEATHER.

ADVANCE OF THE MONSOON STAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 3.

Rainfall is reported from Burma, Bengal, and the west of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts are Akyab, one and a half inches ; Yamethin and Mandalay, three quarters ; Barisal, two ; Poona, one ; Calicut and Cochin one and half ; Mercara one.

The advance of monsoon along the west coast is temporarilly stopped, and the monsoon rainfall has not yet reached the Konkan Coast.

Conditions over the Bay and southeast Arabian Sea are very much disturbed and indicate that some important change is taking place.

Forecast :—Continuance of raainfall in Burma, North-east India, and the west of the Peninsula.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Meteorological Department, Simla, by the Port Officer Bombay :—

Condition still very unsettled in the southeast Arabian Sea, but coast observations this morning do not indicate the presence of a storm.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 3rd June, 1913, was 29·816 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet this height, to make of it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The butchers' strike at Agra has ended.

Mr. Muirhead, Agent South Indian Railway Company, interviewed in Colombo said that the Railway connecting in India and Ceylon will be opened in January 1914.

The musketry competition medals for the Simla Volunteer Rifles for the season ending March 31st have been awarded as follows : Lance-Sergt. A. Lawrence, C. Coy., 43; Sergt. P. P. Hypher, E. Coy., 39 ; Vol. A J. Carbery, H. Coy., 39. The above-named members are winners of the gold, silver, and bronze medals, respectively.

The Government of India have through the local Government addressed the Burma Chamber of Commerce and the Rangoon Trades Association regarding the amendment of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and the Registration of Firms dealing with Government Promissory Notes, and asking for the opinion of the Local Government and local public bodies on the proposed legislation. The Secretary, Rangoon Trades Association, has replied welcoming an amendment of the Act as promised by the Government of India, and stating that the Association was of opinion that it would be decidedly advantageous to have firms dealing with promissory notes registered.

This week's "Bihar and Orissa Gazette" contains the draft of a Bill to amend the law relating the regulation of the Rural Police in the Chota Nagpur Division. The object of the bill, according to the Statement of Object and Reasons, is to re-enact the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1887, with ment more butionamendments designed to improve the methods of grouping villages for the asse purposes of assessment and the distr of village policemen, to render nthe equitable, and to give legal sanction to certain rules and matters of procedure which in practice have been found necessary for the proper working of the Act.

A few days ago the latest Calcutta Port Commissioners' ferry steamer was taken down the Hooghly river on her trial trip. The vessel is of the shallow draft type, and is intended for service at pontoons where shallow water prevails, the draft of the vessel being only 3ft. 2in. The introduction of this type of vessel is a distinct advance on the part of the Port Commissioners as the embarking and disembarking of passengers by dinghies at such ghats as are short of water has not proved satisfactory. Final speed trials will take place early next week.

In the annual report of the Punjab Public Library, it is stated that the suggestion made by the Committee of the Library regarding the provision of a new site in Lahore has received the sanction of Government. The choice of a new site presented some difficulties, as it is desirable that the building should be located in a central situation not far from the various colleges and easily accessible to both Europeans and Indians. Although no official information is available on the subject, the Committee have been given to understand that the site selected is a piece of ground near Nilagumbaz, at present used as a cab-stand.

The Government of Siam are well-advised to take up once more the question or irrigation. The range of mountains running from north to south in Tenasserim and the Malay Peninsula shuts off Siam to some extent from the rain-bearing currents of the monsoons, and there are periods when canals would be of the highest advantage to the country. There is already the nucleus of an irrigation department, as a scheme for canals was started some years ago ; but it never came to fruition and the way now lies open for work on an extensive scale. Mr. T. R. J. Ward, the Irrigation Engineer whose services are being lent to the Bangkok Government, has had wide experience in India, and he should be able to carry out a project that will give Siam the canals that are most urgently needed. His work will be of an interesting kind as all the conditions of the country will have to be carefully investigated beginning with rainfall and the supplies of water available from the rivers at different seasons of the year.

In this week's United Provinces "Gazette" details are given of the distribution of the special grants which the Government of India have placed at the disposal of the Local Government for expenditure on urbann sanitary works. The amounts available this year is fifteen lakhs (in addition to the recurring grant of five lakhs). Of this sum twelve and a half lakhs is to be distributed, the balance being kept in reserve for general purposes or as initial grants to the improvement trusts for Cawnpore and Allahabad, which it is hoped will shortly be established. In the main distribution Lucknow receives Rs. 1,50,000 for sullage farms; Allahabad, a similar sum for the drainage pumping station, the Daraganj drainage scheme, and the unfiltered water supply project; Benares, Rs. 2,35,000 for various purposes; Cawnpore, Rs. 1,22,000, mainly for drainage works; Fyzabad and Ajodhya, Rs. 1,50,000; and Hardwar a lakh. Agra, Mussorie and other towns also come in for a share.

The statesman, reproducing a photograph of Mr. Norman Trevor, the well-known actor says that he is better remembered in Calcutta as Mr. Norman Pritchard, who in the nineties of the last century earned considerable fame in India as an athlete. So good was he, in fact, that a subscription was raised in Calcutta to send him Home to compete at the A. A. A. meeting in London, and he would probably have attained championship honours in the 100 yards and hurdles but for the presence that year of a strong contingent of American Athletes, which included Kranzelein, the world-famous hurdler. Mr. Pritchards left Calcutta some eight or nine years ago, and shortly afterwards went on the stage, where his success has been unusually rapid. Last year, in London, in addition to playing leading parts with Miss, Marie Tempest in "At the Barn" and "At and Opportunity" at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, he appeared with conspicious success with Miss Ethel Warwick in a piece called "The Tide" and, a later, in Miss Glady's Unger's play "The Son and Heir." Mr. Pritchard has an exceptionally good stage presence and those who have seen him recently descr be him as a capable actor in parts that do not demand great intensity of emotion. His speech it is added betrays no trace of the accent usually associated with those who are born and brought up in this country.

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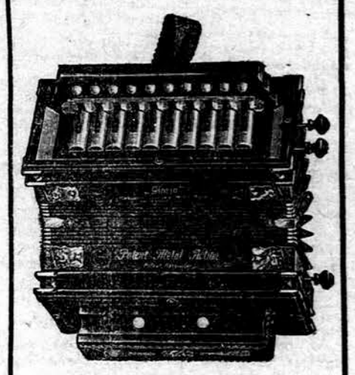

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 4th June, 1913.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

IN view of the recent military activity in France, and the revived interest in the question of Alsace and Lorraine, the account of the mind of young France published recently under the title "Les Jeunes Gens D'Aujourd'hui" and already in its eighth edition, is of remarkable and even startling interest. It would seem, on the evidence of many observers, that the men of the generation, which has reached manhood since this century began, are turning a different way from their elders, and are inspired by a different ideal. There is a re-action among them against the excessive *cerebralite* of the preceding generation. They read fewer books, though the ones that stir them they may study harder. They are weary of mere intellectualism, of dilettantism, and are eager for lives of active vigour. Many of them are devoted to open-air games, as their elders never were, and this not only provides an outlet for their energies, but also stimulates a thirst for action. The day of indifference, of pessimism, of cynicism, is passing. The youths of to-day see life not as an intellectual debate, but as a field for action and for combat. Instead of asking many questions they are preparing to work with a confidence in themselves and the future upon which doubt casts no shadow. They read and they think, but the books they choose and reverence are those which help them to act, and they use them not for the sake of culture, but for inspiration and guidance in living. The new spirit is showing itself first of all in a revival of patriotism. This generation believes in France as Frenchmen have not been able to do since the disaster of 1870. They have ceased to ask whether patriotism is a reasonable sentiment, to indulge in vague internationalism. They are vehemently and even fanatically patriotic.

The national instinct, dulled partly by a sort of despair, partly by the pursuit of a culture that knows no distinction of country, has awakened. And patriotism to these young men means a readiness for war, a readiness and something more. It is the warlike virtues which they are cultivating. They are drawn by a longing for the opportunity to serve their country which war would give them, and by a fierce determination to submit to no more humiliations from their great rival. There were days when a French journalist could write: "Personally, I would give, in exchange for these forgotten territories, Alsace and Lorraine—neither the little finger of my right hand, it serves to support my hand when I write; nor the little finger of my left hand, it serves to knock off the ash of my cigarette." Such words would now excite only rage in men whose pride of race has been wounded by such incidents as that of Agadir. Apparently without any doubt the energy and longing for action and for heroic sacrifice, of this generation of young Frenchmen, is likely to take the form, should occasion arise, of a fervid response to a call to arms. Regret it as we may, as unreasonable and reactionary, the idea of a 'revanche' is not dead. France has known the disasters of peace, the decline of faith in anything but the indulgence of desire, and her young men know that though war is ugly and horrible, there is something worse. There are other results of this new ferment. One is that these men are living cleaner and saner lives. Their love for action has given them a distaste for morbid vices and for Bohemianism. Their admiration for courage and audacity, of which in their eyes aviation has become the symbol, carries with it a scorn for voluptuousness. Their belief in action has become less a doctrine than an instinct, and "this instinct shows itself first in an early concern about a career, and then in the acceptance, from the outset of manhood, of the responsibilities of marriage and family life." Many avow a purity of morals which not long ago would have brought upon them nothing but ridicule. There also seems no doubt that many of the ablest young Frenchmen are turning, in their love for a life of purposeful activity, to its great source in religion.

From this book we learn, what indications from many other quarters prepare us to believe, that in an epoch of incredulity and anti-clericalism, a Catholic renaissance is going on. Positivism is losing its hold. The triumphs of physical science have left men unsatisfied, and a materialism which contented their elders, is repugnant to the men of this generation. And the religion which they are turning to is a definite and dogmatic one. Here too they show a veriatable passion for reality, "La religion comeme theme artistique, le christianism comme mythologie, voila qui inspire use profonde repugnance a l'esprit de ces jeunes gens; on its restent franchement en de hors de l'iglise, ou en fideles ils la servant." The author of this book is not trusting to his own impressions of contemporary life. It is the result of very careful inquiry and is full of testimony from distinguished and competent observers. About many details his witnesses differ among themselves. But in the main the account given of Les Jeunes Gens d'Aujourd'hui is acknowledged to be a true one. It is agreed that the moral atmosphere, especially of Paris, has become profoundly changed in the last five or six years. The young generation is determined that France shall retain her place among the strong nations, and shall not merely represent in the eyes of the other nations the most refined and aristocratic culture in Europe. The intellectuals of Paris are not of course the French nation, and the recent protests against the lengthening of military service show that the revival of the warlike spirit has not affected the whole people. Strong forces are still making in France for peace and internationalism. But for good or evil the facts set forth in this book are bound to have an influence on European history in coming years and many of them are such as all lovers of France must gladly welcome.

THE DEAD LAUREATE. MR. ALFRED AUSTIN has just missed by a couple of days dying on his birthday; otherwise, he could have been in the same category as Shakespeare and Mahomet who died on their natal days. But he had what Shakespeare had not, the honour of being Poet-Laureate of England. But that office did not exist in Shakespeare's time, and indeed was created just three years after his death, when his intimate friend and enthusiastic admirer, Ben Jonson was appointed to it by James I. Even if the great dramatist had been alive in 1619, he would have stood little chance of being selected, for he was no courtier, and royalty is apt to favour undivinity. This latter remark was in every one's mouth when Mr. Austin received from Queen Victoria the laurels, not indeed fresh from the brows of him who uttered nothing base, for it had almost withered for nearly four years after Tennyson's death during which it had covered no brows, worthy or indifferent. There were several greater poets in England, than Mr. Austin, yet the Laureateship was not offered to them. The poetical merits of Swinburne or William Morris were far above such recognition, yet neither was offered even the refusal of it. Gladstone, who was Prime Minister when Tennyson died, was inclined to recommend either, but seeing that both were unacceptable at Court, he wisely declined to recommend any other poet as a worthy successor of Tennyson and Wordsworth in this office. So, as long as the Liberals were in power, no appointment was made, and the office was in abeyance; but when the late Lord Salisbury came into power he recommended, without any hesitation, Mr. Austin's appointment by the Queen who, of course, made it willingly; for he was a *persona grata* to her, and still more to her son, Edward VII.

Lord Salisbury was also a close friend, and he was the readier to appoint him, as Mr. Austin had served the Conservative party from his youth upwards, faithfully and well. In fact, Mr. Austin was much greater as a journalist and politician than as a poet; he did excellent work as a leader writer, and special correspondent; and had twice or thrice stood as a candidate for Parliament, which he would have entered had he persisted long enough But his ambitions all the while were poetical. As a distinguished critic once said, "by birth he was a bourgeois, by training he became a lawyer, by good fortune he became a journalist, and by the grace of Victoria, he became Poet Laureate." It has been almost ever thus with this office. Mediocrities succeeded one another for nearly two centuries with the exception of Dryden who held the Laureateship for a while, and then was deprived of it, because he was a Catholic, a disability shared by Mr. Austin, but, of course, in his case it was not considered such. Southey was the first real poet to get the office in 1813. On Southey's death the choice fell on Wordsworth, and on the latter's demise on Tennyson. But on both occasions it had been offered just to Rogers, an undivine poet, and on his refusal alone it went to the eminent poets named.

HATPINS AND CHIVALRY. THE effort of the French Minister of Public Works to put a ban on the use by ladies of long hatpins is one of those proposals, which, while it is at once sound and practical, yet is somewhat unchivalrous, and, in any case, will probably affect the prevailing custom but little. The Minister, in a circular to the railway companies, says his attention has been called to the danger of injury to other passengers in public vehicles caused by ladies wearing these hatpins, and adds that the practice evidently comes under the regulation which forbids anyone carrying objects which "by their nature, size, or odour, might inconvenience passengers to enter railway carriages." Surely M. Thierry does not think this is the only detail of a lady's outfit to which objections might be raised. For instance, has he forgotten the beaded end of the long scarf which a playful wind will unfold from a fair neck and blow into the face of her escort? Or the innocent little pin which lurks behind some fold in a blouse to prick the unwary hand? Or the small dog at the end of a big chain which delights in wandering round the feet of the nearest passer by, almost tripping him up? Or the parasol which is carried with such grace along a matron's arms—and sticks out so formidably behind? Then again, if M. Thierry had only worn some of the wonderful headgear of the fair sex, he would know of the importance, not to say comfort, of the fair-sized hatpin. The man of average chivalry will, we think, promptly prefer to run these little risks which the Minister thinks so "dangerous" rather than be deprived of seeing his womenfolk pleasingly and comfortably dressed. M. Thierry is uncompromisingly decisive. He might have suggested, for example, that the points of the hatpins should not extend beyond the edge of the brim, or that it should be capped by some means. An attempt at a similar ban has been made in Australia; but it is doubtful whether the feminine world is very much perturbed by these strictures on their long-standing liberties of dress.

DUTCH DEFENCE. IT is interesting to learn that the "Dutch Coast Defence Bill" which was recently passed by the State's General was not due to any outside pressure, but was a purely original Dutch idea. It would be even more interesting to know against what enemy the fortifications of Flushing, and the other places are being erected. Fixed defences have a very limited scope; the effect of a fort extends only to the range of its guns. Coast defence based only on fortifications, without a fleet and the auxiliary small craft for mobile defence is practically no defence of the coastline, though locally it may mean the denial of a harbour to foreign ships for a limited time, but only for a limited time, if the foreigner means business, and has sea power, and can land a force sufficient to turn the forts. The delay, therefore, incidental to these operations is the most that can be expected to result from the expenditure of £1,000,000 on these works. What sea Power has aroused the suspicions of Holland, and what does she expect to gain by expending a million of money in order to gain a delay of, perhaps, ten days or a fortnight at the outside? But for the explicit denial by the War Minister, M. Colyn, that action was being taken on anything but Dutch initiative, it might have been possible to account for the adoption of a scheme of coast defence so opposed to Dutch traditions, and the teachings that they illustrate in practice of Van Tromp, De Ruyter, and De Witt.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS. THE list of Birthday Honours for this year is a short one and is not in any way exceptional. No peerages have been created; there are three Privy Councillorships, six Baronetcies, and nine Knighthoods conferred; and a large number of orders have been granted. The honours have been well-bestowed, science, art, commerce, and the Services coming in for the bulk of the recognition. The thousands of devoted admirers of Peter Pan will welcome the honour done to Mr. J. M. Barrie, the well-known novelist; it is a tribute to one who has enriched the literature of the day and has brought no little joy into the world. The conferring of a title on Mr. Forbes Robertson will not come as a surprise to that wide circle which knows the capabilities of the popular actor-manager, though this recognition of the stage might fittingly have been coupled with the honouring of Mr. F. R. Benson who has done much for the revival of Shakespeare, especially in connection with the Stratford festivals. For the rest, as we have said, the rewards are well-merited.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. "Malwa" arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

A Victorian loan of three millions sterling, issued at 98, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. is being underwritten.

A DARING dacoity is reported from Isujar Khan, in Jhelum district. The victim, Bhagwandas, a big shaukar, was murdered and his account books burnt.

A GANG of border robbers fired into Jandola post on the morning of 29th May. A detachment of the 27th Punjabis with parties of Bitanni Levies and villagers turned out and in the running fight that followed two notorious bad characters were killed and one Levy sowar was also wounded.

A SERIOUS dacoity is reported from Qila Gujar Singh, a suburb of Lahore. About twelve armed men raided the house of Abdul Aziz, a barber, and carried away all movable property and his young daughter, Abdul Aziz received severe injuries and is lying in the hospital. Some neighbours were also beaten by the dacoits.

COMMENTING on the Honours list, the "Pioneer" says, looking at the list critically one cannot but regret that the rank and file of the great Public Works Department, the builders of our railways and canals particularly, have been once more overlooked. There must surely be some worthy of recognition and their claims should have been pressed by those in authority, who know the work they have done.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

There was a comedy played in the Calcutta Corporation this week, which throws a suggestive side light on the progress of so-called 'social reform' among those classes of Indians—Hindus, and Mahomedans—who still adhere to that hideous anachronism, the 'purdah' for women. Considering the liberty with which Indian women of all classes and creeds move about, and mingle together publicly in Bombay, it may be well to explain that in Calcutta the only section so emancipated are the adherents of the Brahmo Samaj. That is why a garden party at Government House, Calcutta, is ever so much less picturesque that a similar function at Government House, Bombay. Mahomedan women of the better class one never sees in public by any chance, and the only time it is possible to catch a glimpse of Hindu lady is on some feast day when she goes to the river to bathe. The gentleman generally turns away his head on such occasions to spare the feelings of the dripping nymph. It is reported, with what truth it is impossible for a mere Englishman to guess, that a revolt against this time-honoured, but extremely unnatural, seclusion has begun, and is spreading among the women of Bengal, the ringleaders being young wives, who, before reaching their teens, were educated in the Loreto Convent or some other Christian institution, and, on joining their husbands to undertake the duties of married life, had, according to custom, been obliged to renounce the freedom of their happy girlhood. Wives of this class are far more numerous than they were ten years ago; for there are few men of wealth and position in the Indian community who neglect to send their daughters to an English school to learn the rudiments. It is conceivable that they make their husbands' lives miserable with complaints against a disability from which their old school friends, English and Brahmo, are free; it is also perfectly intelligible that they should spread this spirit of rebellion among their companions and associates who have never been in the world at all. At any rate I have been told by more than one Indian acquaintance that discontent is rife among Bengalee ladies who see their husbands go everywhere, whilst they themselves are confined to the area of the terrace for recreation and fresh air. The bolder among them are determined to destroy a tradition which has not the sanction of religion, but which grew up in the old bad days when no woman's honour was safe unless it was under lock and key. That time is happily long passed, and it is certainly a logical argument that its worst limitations should also be obliterated.

The comedy in the Corporation was provoked by a motion brought forward by Dr. Haridhone Dutt that a public square in the northern part of the town, known to fame as Greer Park, should on certain days of the week be reserved for 'purdah' ladies to disport themselves by playing at country. Dr. Dutt is a comparatively young man, but has been a good while in the Corporation; he was there before the passing of the Mackenzie Act, and was sensible enough not to join the Cave of Adullam formed in protest against the new dispensation. That caution was born of a determination to become a professional bumble. He never had any practice as a doctor, and now he does not need it, for he belongs to every committee in which fees are paid, and he also represents the Corporation on the Port Trust, which means more fees. In this case the labourer is worthy of his hire, for with the exception of Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur and Dr. Banks, there is no Commissioner so assiduous, so punctual, so persistent, as Dr. Dutt. Whether he is married to a new woman, I cannot say, but the fervour with which he pushed his motion, and the pathetic appeals he made to his countrymen not to reject it, led the irreverent to say that there was something more than zeal for social reform behind his action. Be that as it may. In endeavouring to gain his end he rode the high horse of female emancipation, and rode it well. I have never heard him make so good a speech as that with which he opened the debate; the argument was plausible, and the appeal to sentiment well phrased. It gained him many supporters among those who had been wavering between prejudice and commonsensibility; but it made no impression on the solid phalanx of the Conservatives who had rallied to preserve the old order which they declare is still the best order for Bengal. This opposition included all the Mahomedans and practically all the older Hindu Commissioners. One of the latter, Rai Sita Nath Roy, a very wealthy commercial man, of great influence in the Bengalee Upper Ten, had promised Dr. Dutt to vote for the motion, but his courage failed him when he saw all his own *Jat* dead against it. He not only voted against, but spoke against this insidious effort to destroy the 'purdah', and when twitted by Dr. Dutt with his recreancy, he answered that it was better to be a coward than a dishonoured husband. The re-actionaries took strong ground that the reservation of the square for 'purdah' women would not prevent objectionable female character from entering it, and mingling with respectable ladies, so that, instead of doing the latter a good turn, the Corporation would be doing them a very bad one by exposing them to a contamination from which they had been hitherto protected with the utmost jealousy. It was a specious argument, but it proved most effective, for among other things it checked the participation in the division of the European Commissioners, whose knowledge of the conditions of life in the northern part of the town is not profound. The tales they have been told of Sonagatcheo, the Bengalee yoshiwara, by their office babus inclined them to the view that the danger predicted by the Conservatives was not imaginary. Accordingly they preferred to take no risks. Their abstention from voting lost Dr. Dutt the day, and he was very sick; his opponents, on the other hand, were perfectly hilarious, and candour compels me to say that the great majority of the Indian middle classes hailed the victory for the 'purdah' with joy. I am afraid that, in the matter of female emancipation, Calcutta will never catch up with Bombay.

The week otherwise has not been a very exciting one, albeit both the grave and the gay found plenty to do to fill in the time. Tuesday next being the King's birthday and a general holiday there was a perfect exodus to Darjeeling to enjoy a welcome week-end after the mail was closed on Thursday evening. Nevertheless, a lot of people are left behind, and they began a short carnival yesterday by assembling on the Calcutta F.C. ground to see the elders of the Jute Trade play their annual game of Soccer. The sides were made up to represent Raw Jute and Jute Fabrics, the competitors being brokers in these lines. Now all these men played the game in their salad days, some of them being quite good; but it is an unwritten law that this particular game must, like clown cricket, excite to laughter. How the players prepare themselves for this worship of Momus, I have never been able to find out, though I have often tried. It is a remarkable fact, all the same, that a man whom you may meet at lunch in the Royal Exchange as serious as a judge, his thought and speech all taken up with the May settlement, his whole demeanour tense with the responsibility of a big deal,—that same man at five in the even will be trying to act as much like a circus horse on the maidan as it is possible for groggy pins that support fifteen stone. To give you an adequate description of the Homeric encounter is rather beyond me; blank verse alone would do it justice, and that is a medium I have not the nerve to attempt. Suffice it to say that the spectators found it sreamingly funny and laughed till they cried. It was a truly delightful way of beginning a holiday, and there can be doubt that the Jute Trade, at any rate, will drink the King's health with all the fervent loyalty that flows from prosperity and contentment.

The mention of trade reminds me to tell you that the report of the Collector of Customs, which was published this week, shows that Calcutta never had such a foreign trade as in the last official year. The total for the whole of Bengal was 172.28 crores of which Calcutta claimed 96 per cent. The value of exports was 99.88 crores to which Jute contributed no less than 47.24 crores. It was the most prosperous year the industry has had, and the current year promises to go one better. This means much in many ways, not the least being the money it brings to the funds for the improvement of the city. You are no doubt aware that an export duty is levied on raw jute and jute fabrics for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. In 1912 the sum so collected amounted to 16.44 lakhs; in the first three months of the present calendar year the tax yielded 4.46 lakhs, and as the collections have been increasing in the interval it is quite possible that at the end of the year the total will amount to 20 lakhs; so that before the Trust begins operations in real earnest it will have accumulated a capital of a crore or more of rupees, including the grant of 50 lakhs from the Imperial Government. And the Chairman has the consolation of knowing that the fount will not easily run dry. There is a good deal of all impatience being manifested just now at the seeming dilatoriness of the Trust in getting to work, but the man in the street has rather vague ideas of the functions of the Improvement Trust as differentiated from those of the Corporation, and until the next report of Mr. Bompas makes its appearance this fog will continue. It is to be hoped that the Chairman will in that document take the public a little more into his confidence than he did at the first time of asking. The meetings of the Improvement Trust are held in secret, and it is only from notifications in the official "Gazette" that the public and the press find out what is toward. This statement may occasion some surprise in Bombay where so much publicity is given to the proceedings of the Corporation, the Improvement Trust, and other public bodies. In Calcutta however, it is taken very much as a matter of course; for, the general tendency is to keep things dark as much as possible. The idea that seems to possess all who are in control of administrations is that too much information is not good for the public; it induces an uncomfortable indigestion which leads to discontent and distemper. As managing agents of limited liability companies will, for no consideration, admit reporters to the annual meetings, they do not make a fuss because public bodies, like the Improvement Trust and the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, which have the disbursement of public monies, conduct their operations behind the purdah. Last week Mr. Wyness, who is the only journalist in the Corporation, attempted to get the reporters into the General Committee by a sort of backdoor, but without success; all that was conceded was that a copy of the proceedings, as recorded by the official reporter, and bowdlerised by the Chairman, should be supplied to the editors, after the fashion of the familiar Government secretariat practice. This means that the report of a meeting will appear in the local papers about a month after the meeting has been held. Yet such is the standard and quality of the civism of the citizens of the premier city in India, that there has not been a single protest against this deliberate plot to turn journalism into ancient history.

The "Bengal Chamber of Commerce" has sent its views on Indian currency and finance to the Chamberlain Commission. The full text of this document has reached you ere this, and you have no doubt made the comments you thought appropriate. I do not propose to analyse the arguments advanced in favour of the *status quo*, but I may say that the general opinion of those people in Calcutta, who take any interest in the matter fully endorses the statement of the Chamber that the Secretary of State would be well advised to leave well alone. We are getting on quite happily without a gold mint and the other so-called reforms of Karachi Webb & Co., and we object to pay for luxuries of doubtful value. Bankers and merchants in this city are surprised and not a little hurt at the way in which they have been ignored by the local Government and the Government of India. The Chamber of Commerce has not been asked to suggest names of witnesses, nor have the Banks. Some time ago the Government of Bengal off their own bat put forward a list of witnesses which moved the whole town to mocking laughter, for the outstanding hero was our political agitator *par excellence*, and there were several minor deities from the same Olympus. The selection drew from a moderate Bengalee paper the bitter remark, that the incense which Lord Carmichael was offering to the Extremists was sickening. I do not believe that any of the chosen will appear before the Commis-

(Continued on page 9.)

MORE HOPE IN THE BALKANS.

DANGER OF WAR SEEMINGLY OVER.

SERVIA MAKES AN OFFER TO BULGARIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2.

The Cabinet has decided to postpone the disbanding of troops in view of the serious situation.

SOFIA, June 2.

It is believed that the Premiers of the four Allies will meet at St. Petersburg.

BELGRADE, June 3.

It is now believed that all danger of an armed conflict between the Balkan Allies is entirely removed. Servia is willing to demobilise on condition that Bulgaria does likewise, and that the conference of the Premiers of the Allies be held in St. Petersburg within a fortnight.

"DAILY MAIL" AIR RACES.

OBJECTIONS BY AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, June 3.

The Home Office has prohibited the *Daily Mail* Aerial Derby round London, and the War Office has objected to the route arranged by the Aero Club for the waterplane race round Great Britain for the *Daily Mail* prize of £5,000. This official action is based on the recent regulations to prevent espionage.

BRITISH SUBMARINE RUN DOWN.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING SUNK DURING MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, June 2.

While submarines were engaged in a mimic attack on two battleships to-day, H. M. battleship "Prince of Wales" ran down Submarine No. 32, cutting away her conning-tower platform and upper works.

The submarine had a marvellous escape from being sunk. She returned to Portsmouth. Nobody was injured.

BELGIAN TRAIN SMASH.

THIRTY PASSENGERS INJURED.

BRUSSELS, June 2.

A train collided with a shunting engine at Dilbeek to-day. Thirty persons were injured, some seriously.

ANOTHER BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, June 3.

Sir Henry Kimber, member for Wandsworth, has resigned. Mr. Samuel Samuel, brother of Sir Marcus Samuel, has been adopted Conservative candidate for Wandsworth.

[At the last election Sir Henry defeated Mr. James Fairbairn, his Liberal opponent, by a majority of 4,614. The electorate is 38,523.]

NEW YORK POLICE SCANDALS.

NEW YORK, June 3.

An Aldermanic Committee which has been investigating the conditions of the police force since the murder of the gambler, Rosental, recommends the removal of Police Commissioner Waldo.

NEW APPEAL JUDGE.

LONDON, June 3.

Sir Charles Swinfen Eady has been appointed Justice of Appeal, in succession to Sir George Farwell, resigned. Mr. Astbury, K.C., succeeds Sir Charles Swinfen Eady.

[Sir George Farwell's retirement is in connection with the recent discussion as to the age at which judges are unfit for further work and should resign. He is 68 years of age; he became a judge in 1899 and a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1906.]

[Mr. John Meir Astbury was born at Manchester in 1860. He took silk in 1895, and for four years, 1906-10, sat in Parliament as Liberal member for Southport.]

CANADIAN NAVY BILL.

LONDON, June 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill, questioned concerning the outcome of the defeat of the Canadian Navy Bill, said the matter was receiving the attention of the Government. Mr. Churchill declined to say whether the proposed Supplementary Estimates would provide for three additional battleships.

ENGLISH CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Lancashire beat Derbyshire at Chesterfield by an innings and 25 runs.

Middlesex beat Essex by 8 wickets at Lord's.

LONDON, June 3.

Notts beat Leicestershire by 71 runs.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

SHORT LIST AT HOME.

SIX BARONETCIES AND NINE KNIGHTHOODS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 2.

The following are the Birthday Honours :—

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Lord Welby.

[A Liberal Peer. An Alderman, and late Chairman, of the London County Council.]

Sir Alfred Mond, M.P.

[Director of the well-known "Brunnor Mond" companies, and a man of wide interests. Has done considerable research work in pure and applied chemistry, electro-chemistry, and colour photography. He assisted the late Dr. Ludwig Mond in the discovery of the new "carbonyls"; and has carried out excavations in the cemetery at Thebes. A prominent supporter of the Liberal Party.]

Mr. John Herbert Lewis, M.P.

[Parliamentary Secy. of the Local Government Board since 1909. Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1905-9.

TO BE BARONETS.

Mr. J. M. Barrie.

[Born at Kirriemuir in 1860, Sir James Barrie was educated at Edinburgh University. Among his widely-read books are "The Little Minister," "A Window in Thrums," "When a Man's single," "Sentimental Tommy," "My Lady Nicotine," and "Tommy and Grizel." His dramatic works include "Peter Pan," "What Every Woman Knows," "The Admirable Crichton," and "Quality Street."]

Mr. Archibald Denny, shipbuilder.

Mr. Gwynne Evans.

[Director of the Real Estate Corporation, South Africa, who has liberally assisted in the reorganisation of the University of London.]

Mr. Stephen William Furness, M.P.

[Chairman of the "Neptune Steam Navigation Coy," and interested in a large number of shipping and steel and iron companies. A member of the "Hartlepool Port and Harbour Commission" and nephew of the late Lord Furness.

Mr. William Arbuthnot Lane.

[Surgeon to "Guy's Hospital," and Senior Surgeon to the "Hospital for Sick Children," London.]

Mr. Howard-Todd,
Honorary Surgeon to the King.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

Mr. Stephen Collins, M.P.
Colonel Roberts, Surgeon to the Viceroy,

[Head of the firm of "Stephen Collins, Ltd.," Stone Merchants and Contractors, Vauxhall, London.]

Mr. Forbes Robertson, the actor.

[Has been an actor from the age of 21. A pupil of Phelps, he eventually became the leading actor at Bancroft's and Hare's theatres. He joined the ranks of actor managers in 1896. A popular actor with a fine personality, his career includes some notable Shakesperean performances.]

Professor John Harvard Biles,

[Professor of Naval Architecture, Glasgow University, Consulting Naval Architect to H. M. India Office and to the Commonwealth Government of Australia. Has served on various Admiralty and Board of Trade Committees.]

Mr. Andrew J. Horne.

[Is President of the obstetrical section, Royal Academy of Medicine, Ireland.]

Mr. John David McClure.

[Headmaster of Mill Hill School. Professor of Astronomy, Queen's College, London.]

Professor Edward Albert Schaefer.

[Professor of Physiology at Edinburgh University; General Secy. of the British Association 1895-1900; President of the Association 1912.]

Mr. Claud Schuster.

[Secretary and Legal Adviser to the National Health Insurance Commission at Home.]

Mr. Adolphus William Ward.

[Was appointed President of the British Academy in 1911, and is one of the editors of the Cambridge Modern History. Has written a large number of literary works.]

Major Edward Scott Worthington.

[Medical officer to the Duke of Connaught.]

Mr. Edward Rosling, Member of Legislative Council, Ceylon.

TO BE G. C. M. G.

Sir Gerald Strickland, Governor of New South Wales.

Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

TO BE K. C. M. G.

Major J. R. Chancellor, Governor of Mauritius.

TO BE C. M. G.

Colonel Thesiger, ex-Inspector of the King's African Rifles.

Mr. Spurrier, ex-Medical Officer, Zanzibar.

TO BE G. C. B.

Lieut.-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

[Has been in charge of the Southern Command since 1912.]

Admiral Custance.

[Retired in 1912 after being 2nd in command of the Channel Fleet, 1907-8, and Rear-Admiral of the Mediterranean Fleet, 1902-4.]

Admiral Sir John Durnford.

[President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.]

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux.

[Naval A.-D.-C. to the King. Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, since 1912.]

TO BE K. C. B.

General Sir Donald Sim McLeod.

[Retired 1906. Lieutenant-General Commanding the Burma Division from 1906.]

Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Haig.

[General Officer Commanding at Aldershot since 1912.]

Lieut.-General Sir Robert Scallon.

[In command of the Burma Divison since 1911.]

Surgeon-General Henry Hamilton, I.M.S., retired.

[Served in the Afghan Campaign, 1878-80.]

Vice-Admiral Lowry.

[Commanded 2nd Cruiser Squadron 1908-10.]

Vice-Admiral Briggs.

Vice-Admiral Burney.

[Commanded 5th Cruiser Squadron, 1911.]

Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender.

[About four years ago gave up command of the East Indies Squadron. Has now a command at Home.]

Rear-Admiral Sturdee.

[Has commanded the 1st Division of the Home Fleet since 1909.]

TO BE C. B.

Colonel Robert Henry Twigg, Indian Army.

Colonel George Rainier Crawford, Indian Army.

Brigadier-General Arthur Blount Cuthbert Williams, Director of Supply and Transport.

Col. John Crimmin, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, of Bombay.

Colonel Arthur Robert Dick, Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps.

Brevet-Colonel John Gunning Hunter, Indian Army.

Colonel Percy Holland, Indian Army, Rear Admiral Sturdee.

Captain Vaughan Lewes.
Promoted to Commander in 1898.

Major Tollemache Halliday.
Served in China, 1910, and awarded the Victoria Cross.

Rear Admiral Tudor.

Rear Admiral Kerr.

Rear Admiral Goodwin.

Captain Ballard.

Captain Oliver.

TO BE C. M. G.

Mr. Leonard Booth, Acting Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.

Colonel Douglas, Commandant, 39th Central India Horse, for services in Persia.

TO BE HONORARY G.C.V.O.

The Sultan of Perak.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, June 3.

There were great displays of bunting and bell-ringing on the occasion of the King's birthday. The trooping of Colours was carried out in brilliant weather on the Horse Guards' Parade. The Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Lord Roberts accompanied the King. Princess Mary drove with the Queen.

There were the usual brilliant celebrations at Gibraltar, Malta and other English garrisons.

SPANISH DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, June 3.

A critical situation has developed at Tetoan. The mountaineer tribes have combined and surrounded the town as part of a general anti-Spanish campaign. The road to Tangier is closed. Spanish reinforcements are arriving from Ceuta. Three cruisers are anchored off Tetuan. The mountaineers are attacking civilians outside Tetuan, and are indulging in sniping every night. The population is impatient at the delay of the Spanish Government in taking action. It is supposed that Ministerial crisis is responsible.

INDISCRETION NOT CRIME.

LONDON, June 3.

According to the *Times*, Sir Albert Spicer, Chairman of the Marconi Committee, has prepared a draft report, taking the view that the ministers who dealt in Marconi shares, were guilty of errors of judgment, but that no charge of corruption could be substantiated. The report also indicates that the affairs of American and British Marconi companies are closely inter-dependent.

The *Times* adds that an alternative report, signed by Lord Robert Cecil, and approved by the Unionist members was defeated.

It severely condemned Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Murray, for impropriety.

BENGAL COALFIELDS.

LONDON, June 3.

The *Times* understands that Lord Crewe, yesterday, received a deputation, introduced by Mr McLeod, Chairman of the East India Section of the Chamber of Commerce, asking for improved facilities for access to the Bengal coalfields, deprecating the ownership of the collieries by railways, urging that the railway allotment in the Budget of twelve millions sterling is still inadequate to pressing needs and suggesting a three-yearly programme for equipment and new construction.

Lord Crewe replied sympathetically and undertook to consult the Government of India.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

LONDON, June 3.

The Public Services Commission has opened its proceedings under the presidency of Lord Islington.

The proceedings are formal and it is not expected that real work will begin before the next week. It will be previously decided whether the Press is to be admitted.

SUEZ CANAL AND PANAMA.

PARIS, June 3.

At the meeting of the Suez Canal Company, M. Jonnart, the new president, expressed the opinion that the Panama Canal would act as a complement to the Suez Canal, rather than as a rival. The Panama Canal might be expected to result in the development of the regions in East Asia, the increased trade of which with Europe would ultimately benefit the Suez Canal.

PERSIAN RISING.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH'S ACTIVITY.

ADVANCES AGAINST WEAK FORCE AT RESHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, June 2.

Salar-ed-Dowleh is within a couple of days' march of Resht. His men have killed the Sipahdar's grandson. The Government is profoundly concerned about the dangerous development of the rebellion. The Treasury is heavily overburdened, and no troops are available except a couple of hundred Bakhtiaris.

There is a Russian force at Resht, also a few Persian Cossacks, but it is unlikely that the latter will offer a serious resistance to Salar-ed-Dowleh.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, June 2.

The latest Derby betting is as follows :—

5 to 2 against Craganour.
9 to 2 against Shotgun.
7 to 1 against Louvois.
10 to 1 against Nimbus.
100 to 7 against Day Comet and Prue.

Rock Flint was scratched for the Derby at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Young Pegasus and Harry of Hereford have also been scratched for the Derby.

LONDON, June 3.

Latest Derby betting :—
9 to 4 against Craganour.
7 to 1 against Louvois.
8 to 1 against Nimbus.
100 to 7 againtt Day Comet.

Sanquhar was scratched at 12-33 Monday night.

SIR CURTIS BENNETT.

FATAL COLLAPSE WHILE TALKING TO THE LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, June 2.

Sir Curtis Bennett, who was recently appointed Chief Magistrate of London, and who received his knighthood only a few days ago, fell dead while talking to the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, this afternoon.

[Sir Curtis Bennett succeeded Sir Albert de Rutzen as Chief Magistrate. He was 67 years of age and had been a London magistrate since 1886. Before being appointed to Bow-street in 1908, he officiated at the West London, Marylebone, and Westminster Courts, respectively. He was noted in legal circles for his ready humour.]

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE "EIGHTY CLUB" DINNER.

LONDON, June 3.

The members of the House of Commons belonging to the "Eighty Club" are widely signing a memorial to the effect that the dinner to Lord Roberts is ill-advised and undesirable. The memorial will be considered at a special meeting of the committee to-day.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords last night, referred to the proposed "Eighty Club" function as a remarkable gathering, and hoped that the event might be taken as an admission that Lord Roberts and Colonel Seely were working in harmony.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

DISQUIETING REPORT ON STATE OF BUILDING.

LONDON, June 3.

The report of Sir Francis Fox on the condition of St. Paul's Cathedral says that the dome and walls are out of plumb, the piers and buttresses are cracked, and the foundations are of doubtful stability in view of building and other operations in the immediate neighbourhood.

GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

LONDON, June 3.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Harcourt said that no submission had yet been made regarding the appointment of a Governor of Ceylon.

"MOTOR-POLO" AT RANELAGH

LONDON, June 3.

The "motor-polo" was extremely disappointing and uninteresting. The large crowd, which was watching at the outset, quickly melted.

SIR JOHN FRENCH MADE A FIELD-MARSHAL.

LONDON, June 2.

General Sir John French has been promoted Field-Marshal.

THE BAHARISTAN.

LONDON, June 3.

The steamer "Baharistan" has been refloated and docked at Liverpool. Fifty per cent. was still quoted yesterday to cover the risk of total loss.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, June 3.

Fred Rough's boathouse at Oxford has been burned and many valuable boats destroyed.

The Suffragettes are suspected of the act.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

POLO REFORM.

NEW COMMITTEE'S POWER.

RESPONSIBLE FOR ENTIRE LEGISLATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 3.

The manager of Hurlingham, in a letter to Mr. Buckmaster of the "County Polo Association," says that the committee of Hurlingham contemplates the development of the present Polo Committee into a committee responsible for the entire legislation regarding the game and exactly following the procedure of the M. C. C. He regards the functions of the Committee to be strictly legislative, and not interfering with the interests of any polo body or club committee. He emphasises this point with a view to obviating the possibility of misunderstanding or any friction in the future.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

PARADE CANCELLED OWING TO RAILWAY STRIKE.

In honour of the King's birthday, a salute of thirty-one guns was fired by the Royal Garrison Artillery, at Colaba, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

The Union Jack was hoisted on all public buildings in the city. As usual, the respective national flags were hoisted on all the Consulates in Bombay, and the ships in the harbour were decorated with banners and buntings.

Owing to a large number of soldiers in the garrison having been detailed on strike duty, the parade of the garrison troops, which was to be held yesterday morning on the parade ground had been cancelled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, June 3.

About 6,000 troops of all arms, including volunteers, took part in the King's birthday parade this morning, the weather being delightfully cool. In the absence of General Wapshare, Col. Betham, 101st Grenadiers, was in command. After the usual artillery salute, feu-de-joie, cheers and march past, the Cavalry Brigade galloped past, preceded by the S. Battery. The ceremony was witnessed by 26,000 spectators.

JANJIRA, June 3.

The anniversary of the King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated this morning in the High School Hall. There was a large gathering of school-boys and girls. The hall was decorated with bunches of flowers and pictures, and the Emperor's portrait was adorned with flower wreathes. Some of the schoolmasters made short speeches on the duties of loyal subjects and good citizens. Sweets were afterwards distributed and the programme ended with hearty cheers being given for the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

SURAT, June 3.

His Holiness Mullaji Saheb performed the opening ceremony of Begampura Masjid, rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 55,000, this morning, at the request of Messrs. Taherally Isoofally, Mahomedbhai Faizullabhai and Hebtulla Abdulkayum, amidst a large Bohra gathering. After the opening, Majlis were held in Masjid Madeh and Kasida were read. Mullanji Saheb then presented shawls, to the above gentlemen in token of the work done and keen interest taken. Then Mullanji Saheb and the whole jumat went to dinner where Mullanji Saheb gave shawls, etc., to the mistry and others. To-day being the birthday celebration of His Majesty, the Bohra Community were in double rejoicings. His Holin ss the Mullanji Saheb also sent a congratulatory message to the Governor.

MAHABALESHWAR, June 3.

H. I. M. the King's birthday was celebrated at Mahabaleshwar in a fitting manner. Amongst several other functions many distinguished ladies and gentlemen were invited by Sheth Damoderdas Goverdhandas Sukhadvala of Bombay to celebrate His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday this evening at the Frere Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill presiding. Mrs. Hill, at the request of Sheth Damoderdas, very kindly distributed clothes and sweets to the inmates of the industrial school. Several speeches suitable to the occasion were made and the meeting dispersed after three cheers for, and wishing a long life, to the King-Emperor.

A sum of Rs. 400 was subscribed on the spot for the children's fete on His Excellency the Viceroy's birthday on the 20th inst.

NANDOD, June 3.

The annual parade in honour of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, was held this morning under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Chhatrasinghji of Rajpipla. There was the usual salute of 31 guns and the troops on parade fired three "feu-de-joie." Three hearty cheers were given in honour of His Most Gracious Majesty.

CAWNPORE, June 3.

The King's birthday parade took place this morning at 7, the usual salute being fired. Besides all the troops in the garrison, the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles also took part in the parade and march past.

COONOOR, June 3.

Five companies of the Buffs fell in under Col. Geddes this morning, on the Gymkhana ground, Wellington, to take part in a ceremonial parade. The men were drawn up in line facing the flag staff which was in close proximity to the Gymkhana pavilion. There were present also a posse of the Sanitarium details under Major Bent, of the Royal Manchester Fusiliers.

On the arrival of Col. London, Officiating General Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade, at the entrance of the course, he was received by the Brigade-Major and Station Staff Officers and men with a general salute. After this a fue-de-joie was fired, while the band struck up the National Anthem and a royal salute was given very enthusiastitally.

Col. London took up his position below the flag staff while the Buffs in company columns marched past the band playing a spirited air. Finally the Sanitarium details and the Cameron Highlanders, who were in kilts, marched past. The men looked smart, while the march past of the troops was greatly appreciated.

There was a large gathering of ladies, and a few of the Royal Indian Marine Officers.

KABULI ZULUM.

COMPLAINT FROM BENGAL.

MANY DACOITIES LAID TO ITS CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Kabuli *zulum* is again on the increase in Bengal.

Hitherto the Kabulis' activities have been confined to terrorising their creditors with impunity, but now they are trying to revert to their old profession. It is reported that several gangs have been formed to commit dacoities in villages in the interior. Recently the Police have succeeded in arresting two Kabulis in Calcutta on a charge of committing a dacoity in a village in the Khulna district. The Barasat Police have arrested eight Kabulis, and seized considerable property, belonging to different men, who have been victimised by Kabulis, who have so far committed dacoities in several districts.

It is said that in the recent dacoity committed at Baidyabati in Serampore Subdivision, the Kabulis were implicated. The Serampore Police are enquiring into this dacoity.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

APPELLATE PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 3.

The Full Bench appellate proceedings in the Bank of Burma case, were continued yesterday in the Chief Court, it being the tenth hearing.

Mr. McDonnell, on behalf of the Crown, continued his arguments in support of the convictions of the three accused. Counsel dealt with the question of the alteration of a cheque by the addition of words, and by intentionally keeping the Bank open, after it had ceased to be solvent. His contention was that this charge was good and valid, but he was really not much concerned whether certain words in it which had been added by Mr. Justice Twomey, should not have been added. It really mattered little for this reason that there was a clear and repeated direction in the charge to the jury not to find the accused or any one of them guilty unless the jury found that this balance-sheet as at June 30th was false, and that each one of the accused knew that it was a false balance-sheet. He also contended that the defence had, in no way been prejudiced, because he thought that he would be able to show that every particle of evidence of events subsequent to July 29th or August 1st, the dates of the signature of the balance-sheet, would be relevant to the charge as it originally stood, even if Mr. Justice Twomey had not amended it.

The hearing will be continued on Wednesday.

WHOLESALE POISONING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 3.

A report from Prome states that fifteen persons in the villages of Letkyi and Chaungsank have died since last Tuesday as the result of eating Burmese vermicelli, sold by two women from the latter village, who are also among the dead. It appears the the two women went to Letkyi, where business was brisk. The family of the headman at Latkyi purchased the vermicelli, and within a short time of eating it, all were taken violently ill, and two girls of the family died, others remained in a critical state until Thursday night when eleven more persons died, including the two sellers. The bodies were brought to the Prome General Hospital for post-mortem examination. On Friday night six persons died in Chaungsank village, making fifteen persons in all, while five others are under treatment at Pauk-kaung hospital. The result of the post-mortem examination shows that the deaths were due to poisoning.

"TIMES" IN ADVANCE OF OTHER PAPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

In connection with the article in the *Times* on the Nicholson Committee, the *Pioneer* says :—"This is not the first time that the pen of the military correspondent of the *Times* has been employed in the same manner and with the same purpose. It may be remembered that in the duel between Lord Kitchener (and Lord Curzon, the statement of the controversy entirely from the Commander-in-Chief's side and calculated to turn the balance of opinion, appeared in the *Times'* military columns well in advance of the other papers. It is impossible to call such proceedings by any other name than that of intrigue and as to the source of this flagrant instance, Government can easily discover that if it cannot guess."

HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Chairman will move that seven hundred and fifty rupees be contributed by the Corporation to the children's entertainment, on the 20th of June.

KOWKARI DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The Faridpur Police arrested yesterday three respectably connected young men in connection with Kowkari Dacoity committed on the 28th May, in Madaripore sub-division.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

NEARLY OVER ON MADRAS LINE.

MORE G. I. P. MEN RESUME WORK.

The Railway Strike yesterday showed signs of fizzling away on both lines, the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I.

After the reply from the Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway on Monday evening, the men seemed to be satisfied, so far as the workshop hands were concerned, and they are only waiting for the Agent's reply to the petitions forwarded to him by the firemen, and men working in the Running Sheds and Loco. and Carriage Department, to resume work.

The strikers, however, did not make any demonstration yesterday. They were not seen to have assembled anywhere nor were they found near the workshops or Railway Offices.

The Company ran a few local trains for the convenience of the public living in the suburbs, and the mail and passenger through trains could be got away as usual.

The Military and Police pickets still continue but no trouble has been reported from any place.

Cabinmen and levermen working on the local section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, numbering about 120, have petitioned the District Traffic Superintendent for an increase of wages. They get Rs. 22 per month but they demand Rs. 30 instead.

STRIKE ON MUTTRA SECTION.

Yesterday afternoon the B. B. and C. I. Railway coaching clerks received instructions not to book passengers to stations between Muttra, Baroda and Ujjain, as a telegram had been received that men had gone on strike as far as Rutlam.

Information was received in Bombay by wire from the Loco. Foreman at Gangapur, that the shed staff having come out on strike, the 16 up train was cancelled. The firemen also at that place have struck work.

The G. I. P. trains ran as usual. Yesterday being a public holiday, the Company were able to find enough number of men to cope with the comparatively small number of trains. The mail and passenger trains left the station at the proper timings and the difficulty felt by the absence of guards was met by asking ticket collectors and others to act as guards.

On the local service, the guards, it appeared, had resumed work as those trains found no difficulty about guarding them.

The coaching clerks were instructed to issue through tickets to passengers on the south-east line beyond Raichur.

The goods traffic, which has been congested, will soon be resumed and arrangements have been made already to run a few goods trains.

The drivers have, it is believed, all returned and most of the guards will resume by this morning.

Sixteen guards obtained an interview of the Traffic Manager and asked to be allowed to resume work which they were permitted to do.

A WARNING TO MEN.

With a view to warn the staff against any misleading reports, the Agent of the G. I. P. R. issued the following circular yesterday afternoon:—

The following telegram has been received by me from the Agent, M. and S. M. Railway :—"Condition on Madras-Bangalore and Madras-Waltair lines may now be regarded as normal and on Arkonam-Raichur line practically so. Majority of guards still out but most have been replaced. Menials are resuming duty at many stations."

From this report it will be seen that the strike on the Madras Railway is practically at an end, and there is, therefore, no further object in any G. I. P. men absenting themselves from duty in order to try and force arbitration to terminate it. The staff are warned against misleading reports which are being circulated, as the latest authentic information received in this office indicates that the call for a general strike has met with no response except to some extent on the G. I. P. Railway, and is not likely to do so. The men are advised to consult their own interests and to re-engage whilst there is still time. However much the administration may be disinclined to harsh measures, they will be obliged to take steps to replace men who refuse to rejoin. In the case of men re-engaging at once the Agent is willing to condone the break of service for purposes of the Provident Fund. A copy of this telegram should be posted at all stations and running sheds.

THROUGH SERVICE RESUMED.

The Madras Mail *via* Raichur is due this morning at 6 o'clock, and it will bring mails and passengers direct from Madras. The first through Madras Mail train, after the trouble began on the Madras system, left Victoria Terminus on Monday night, at 10 o'clock.

From inquiries made by our representative on the G. I. P. stations last evening, it appears that all drivers from Byculla resumed duty yesterday, and so far 23 guards had gone to the General Traffic Manager, and expressed their willingness to join.

They agreed to the contents of the last telegram issued by the Agent, and formally put their signatures to the terms thereof.

The situation accordingly is that no driver is on strike and only about two dozen out of the total number of 133 guards, are now on strike. It is confidently hoped that by this morning even they too will resume duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 3.

The staff at Katpadi, who it will be remembered were almost the first to go on strike, have returned to work. Cuddapah is still loyal, and the aspect of affairs at the other centres of disaffection are rapidly becoming normal. The north-east line and the Bangalore line are being worked with only comparatively slight delay. The Calcutta mail arrived only 40 minutes late yesterday, and the Bangalore mail only two hours and a half late. From last night, the Bombay mail service, via Raichur was resumed, and this evening the resumption of the Mettupalaiyam mail is expected. Goods trains are now running on all sections. The local booking of goods is accepted on the north-east section.

The members of the Society and their colleagues are resuming work.

In Jalarpet, the congestion of goods traffic has been greatly diminished by the manner, in which Mr.

Carmichael, District Traffic Superintendent of the South Indian Railway, formed up and despatched three train-loads of goods. Vehicles for stations west of Jalarpet and beyond are likely to be pushed on, thus leaving room for greater facilities for the receiving and despatch of goods traffic. A couple of goods trains have also been sent on the Bangalore branch to-day.

So far the strikers have shown no violence, but by the mail train, which arrived at two o'clock on Sunday morning, twenty armed policemen were sent here from Nellore, and twenty more have been kept in readiness.

Writing of the M. and S. M. Railway strike, the "Madras Times" says.—"The strike has signally failed on this line, and the general order for an all-India strike issued by the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has not materialized so far. It seems a pity that the employes on the M. and S. M. Railway should have gone out without the slightest pretext for doing so. It is imaginable that they have grievances, but surely they could have been easily settled without recourse to such an extreme remedy as the general strike, causing inconvenience to the public at large, and that is the surest way of alienating public sympathy from themselves, which means loss of everything."

The "Madras Mail" writes that the inclusion of Burma in the strike scheme is one more indication that the present troubles are in a considerable measure due to a desire to display the powers of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Nowhere can we find signs of real public sympathy with the authors of the unrest.

Again last night there was a crowded meeting at the Commercial Hotel with Mr. J. W. Wilson in the chair. The chairman began the proceedings with a few remarks on the present situation. He waved a British Flag in the air and invited the men present to sing "Rule Brittania" which they did right loyally. Mr. Wilson then proceeded to point out that unless a settlement was speedily arrived at, there would be incalculable loss and inconvenience to the public. The Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway was exhibiting most unconsiliatory and undignified attitude by refusing the suggested board of arbitration and hence the Agent was steadily loosing sympathy with the public. A local Anglo-Indian paper had advised the Anglo-Indian employees of the railway to be careful of their bread. Would British blood stoop to such course? Would the sons of British fathers who fought side by side with Indians sixty years ago, with bleeding bayonets, now turn against their Indian workers? No, so long as the railways existed in India, so long would the Indian, Anglasian and Anglo-Indian work together. The railways in India could not do without Anglasian or Anglo-Indian or the Indian tradesman, merchant, banker; in fact, every individual was feeling the strike. The Society would be recognised later on. It was not fair that the Commander-in-Chief should allow his fighting force to be used as strike breakers. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson counselled the men to act unitedly and if they did so, the Agent could not break them.

Mr. Engleken said that the situation was to-day far worse than it was ever during the last few days. Owing to the high-handedness of some officials he had been cut off from branches. He was proud of the position he held as the Society's Travelling Secretary to work on behalf of a body of men who had been trampled under foot by high officials of the railway. Those poor men did not feel ashamed to speak the truth. On the other side, there was an attempt made to keep back valuable information which would cheer up the strikers' camp. He was able to tell the meeting that the G. I. P., to a man, was on strike now. He was glad to be able to say that the Government was intervening. They were therefore nearing the end of the struggle, but strikers should not resume duty till they got order to do so, from their General Secretary. Mr. Rogers had wired to him to say that salvation was at hand.

From enquiries made to-day, I learn that at Raichur everything seems to be running smoothly, though there is still a little trouble at some of the road-side stations near Raichur. The menial staff at Guntakul has resumed work as also the staff at Ranigunta. Gooty is still standing out as also the men at Arkonam. The conditions throughout the whole system have much improved and on the south-west line they are said to be practically normal. The running of all trains will be resumed in a day or two. The railway authorities are getting all the men they want and are fast filling the places of the strikers. The conditions on the north-west line are said to be much improved and at some of the big stations on that section, the men are coming in.

In regard to the rumour that three thousand men are out at the Perambur workshops, the authorities state that it is only the average daily number of absentees who are out and that the work there is going on as usual.

RANGOON, June 3.

The General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, who is now at Rangoon, writes to the local papers contradicting the statement made without foundation in a telegram from a Madras correspondent, that the Telegraph Association were also going to throw in their lot with the strikers.

BANGALORE, June 3.

The strike situation remains same as yesterday.

ANDAMANS PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Twenty-four political prisoners in the Andamans are employed as watchmen in the cocoa-nut plantations. Of the rest, four prisoners in the Dacca conspiracy case, Nonigopal of the Howra conspiracy case and Hatilal Varma of Aligarh, are working in the jail.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

THE RIDDLE OF LONDON.

PASSING REFLECTIONS SET TO RAGTIME.

One night, some weeks ago, I was standing on Waterloo Bridge. Below, the dark murky river rolled along, its waters fitfully illumined by the twinkling lamps of barges. The one side of the shore was a panorama of many coloured lights from palaces which loomed up into the clouds: in the darkness it seemed as though the scene had been lifted from some enchanted city.

All that day I had heard them—those strange, persistent, haunting, unmelodious ditties which would keep jingling on the senses. Streets-arabs had whistled them with the puffed cheeks of youthful vigour, barrel organs had ground them out, bands had played them sadly out of time, gramaphones had wheezed their strains, busy workers had hummed them on the way from their daily toil. And as I looked and tried to peer into the mystery of the Thames—that silent river which inscrutably guards the secrets of so many lives, and holds the keys to so many tragedies, aye, and comedies, too,—thoughts which had travelled a universe of phantasies were sharply pulled up by the hoarse singing of one of the familiar ditties as someone strolled by. It was quite involuntarily that the lines formed themselves in my mind—

Put me somewhere East of Suez
Where the best is like the worst.
Where there ain't no fearful rag time
And a man may sing uncursed.

This was enough: what with the interruption of "Alexander's Ragtime Band" and the guilt, subconscious though it was, of parodying Kipling, the reverie ended and I moved on. But it was only for a few seconds before there was another stop, for was this not an au- revoir to London, a last glimpse in the magic of the night?

* * *

City of a hundred tongues, a thousand trades, a million homes, your limitless stretches of back-to-back houses and villas with impressive names encompass life in all its phases—the life which sparkles with laughter as wine sparkles in a goblet, the Bohemian life in a third floor back, the prosaic life of respectable Suburbia, the drab life of the alley with its square inches of gardens and delapidated cabbages. From the four corners of the Earth we come to swallow your fogs, to admire your awful statues, to wander in the maze of your underground, to run the gauntlet of your wild women of the West, otherwise your Suffragettes. You are, dear old London of romance and materialism, what my elfish friend W——would describe as "a nasty growth." But that is because you are so big, so important, so noisy, and so commercial. But I know where thrushes sing their songs of gladness within a stone's throw of busy squares and worrying traffic, quiet courts right in your throbbing heart where one may browse undisturbed amid grey buttress'd walls with oriel windows peeping out from fresh green ivy, and where the sweet fragrance of gilliflowers and mignonette is untainted by the petrol-ladened atmosphere of a hundred yards away. But what a woeful place you are for the absent-minded dreamer! Ah me! how much better off would one be if one had the value of parcels, umbrellas, sticks, gloves, pipes, books etc., etc., left in various species of your rolling stock. How rude a shock it is suddenly to become aware in the middle of the street that one of your lumbering snorting motor-buses has been pulled up in its wild career within an inch of one's back, to see a grimy face leering with demoniacal ferocity over a wheel, and to hear a shriek, "naw then, where you going to." A descent in one of your lifts seems a short cut to the Inferno, and travellers who have dared the dangers of the jungle might hesitate to cross the Strand.

* * *

London is a cinema show—the biggest in the world. It presents a film of life which its limitless in its variety, and infinite in it length. The house is always full of patrons, yet the doors are never closed. It is Catholic in its charges, for the man with the last half-crown hiding in the corner of his pocket can see the "pictures" quite as well as the American millionaire with his pockets stuffed with banknotes. It is a multiplication sum, an addition sum, and a substraction sum all in one. In the morning is the multiplication, when its people pour into the city from all quarters by train, tram, tube, and 'bus. In the afternoon there are additions. And in the evening comes the substraction, though having other things to accomplish before my hair turns white I have not attempted to find out how many persons disappear into Suburbia and how many are left. He may try it, who will; and may the blessings of the Master of all arithmeticions reward his labours. But London is not only a sum, it is both a riddle and a paradox: a riddle because the one-half never knows how the other half lives; a paradox because it is the loneliest place on earth to be in, although it it is the largest and busiest city in the world.

As a matter of fact it is all a question of moods; that is to say, you must vary your mood according to your connection with the city for the time being. If, like the child who pulls a watch to pieces to see "wheels go round," you want to examine London critically and intimately, you must be in the mood philosophic; if you want to regard it as a toy, a bauble to please you for an hour, you must don cap and bells; if you want to enter its arena of commerce you must realise the importance of being earnest; and, if you want to be its slave, bound and shackled, or like a poor captured squirel in a guilded revolving cage, you have only to be afraid of it, to cower to its might.

* * *

"If the mountain will not go to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain," says the old saw. There is a glib cry of "Back to the Land" in England (the spirit of which I am heartily in sympathy with), but if you cannot take the city to the country why not bring the country to the town? W—. and I, were working it out one night recently while sitting in the comfortable parlour of a quaint old fashioned hostelry in the Avon country. Why not, for example, have some village-pump wiseacres in Parliament? They might not be Ciceros, but we should have shrewdness—and, any way, smocks would look more picturesque than frock-coats. Then why go to the expense of having stiff formal fountains in the squares when green miry duckponds would at once supply a touch of the country. Again a little cart, drawn by a dreamy comfortable plodding old donkey, is a much safer and more reliable means of conveyance than a taxi, if not exactly as speedy, And in preference to a grand emporium I would much rather have the village general store kept by a kindly, short-sighted, old lady who does not know what you want before you know yourself and who takes life placidly, and not on the dynamic principle.

* * *

But I do protest against my farewell being accompanied by musical contortions concerning the eccentricities of "Robert E. Lee," "Hitchey Koo," Alexander's Band," etc., etc. It was unkind of London to sing its last song to me, its swan song so to speak, in ragtime—and this to one who has generally dealt with it tolerantly and whoin painting picturesofit has favoured the delicate tints instead of the harsh crude colours of realism. It was not until later that night when, in the depths of my old arm-chair and a Spencer in my hand, that I was soothed after being ragged by ragtime. Was it a coincidence or something more that the little gold and green volume opened itself at the page which commenced with the lines:—

"Along the shoare of silver streaming
Themmes,
Whose rutty Bancke, he which his
River hemmes
Was paynted all with variable flowers,
And all the meades adorned with
daintie gemmes.
Fit to deck maydens bowres
Against the Brydale day, which is not
long;
Sweet Themmes! run softly, till I end
my song.

W. G. P.

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PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

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NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

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Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls

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NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LEADERS TURNING AGAINST MILITANCY.

The following messages are taken from papers of Monday, April 28 which arrived by the French mail yesterday:—

London, May 18.

The newspaper 'Suffragette" continues to be issued, but its contents are now harmless, all incendiary articles being excluded. The latest issue contains an article by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who has for some months been in Paris, evading a warrant for arrest. In this article Miss Christable condemns the police for failure to protect suffragete speakers, and the Government for its violent suppression of the militants.

Miss Christabel still opposes the abandoning of militancy, but other suffraggete leaders, realising that they have alienated public sympathy from the female franchise movement recommend the substitution of a vigorous educational campaign for a programme of outrage.

Speaking at a women's meeting in London yesterday, Dr. Anna Shaw, a notable American suffragette formulated a most telling indictment against the militancy policy. She said England is the one great factor with which the American suffragists have to contend. The conduct of women in England has satisfied the men of America that it would not be safe to entrust the ballot box to women. The consequence of this is that the American women are being voted down."

MORE BOMBS.

London, May 17.

The militant suffragette outrages are not decreasing in number, but no case of serious damage has been accomplished.

A new house in Storeys Way, Cambridge, was fired yesterday and some damage was done to the Balfour laboratory of Genetics adjoining. A fire brigade, however, extinguished the flames.

Bombs containing explosives were found on a railway foot-bridge at Melbourne Park, at the post office at Wansworth, at the public library, Rotherhithe, at an hotel in Brentwood, in a railway waitingroom at Sylesbury, and in a pew at Holy Trinity Church, Hastings.

At Norwich the plate glass windows of a number of shops were badly scratched.

At Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire a canister containing gunpowder and a quantity of missiles was discovered at the North-Western Railway Co.'s station.

Several bogus bombs were found in London yesterday.

Whalley viadust in Lancashire tow men were arrested on suspicion of attempting to endanger trains. Some crowbars and hammers were found near by but nothing to connect the suspected attempt with militancy.

At Dalkeith Park, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, a canister containing 12lb. of gunpowder with a partly burned fuse attached was discovered in the chapel.

Giving evidence in Dublin on Saturday at the trial of the suffragettes arrested on a charge of having indulged in window in smashing Mr. John Dillon, M. P. said he heard the smashing of a window his house but he did not trouble to ascertainthe cause.

Mr. Dillon replied in the affirmative.

When asked as to whether or not he approved of the Jameson raid Mr. Dillon remarked that rebellion and militancy were disgraceful.

London, May 19.

The League of Justice, a suffragette organisation, has started the idea of asking all women to take a pledge not to contribute monetary of personal aid to any institution, and to boycott all professional men and tradesmen refraining from supporting the enfranchisement of women.

It is reported that the Foreign Office has drawn the attention of the French Government to the fact that Miss Christable Pankhurst, who fled to France several months ago in order to evade arrest is abusing the laws of hospitality by conducting a criminal campaign through the columns of the "Suffragette."

ARMING MAIL STEAMERS.

London, May 18.

The "Manchester Guardian," sharply criticises the latest naval defence departure of Mr. Winston Churchill, in providing, royal mail steamers with guns, ammunition, and gunners.

The "Guardian" declares that Mr. Churchill's action threatens a revival of the old privateering system. It is a bad method of countering the foreign "volunteer fleets." Mr. Churchill's armed merchantmen will only differ from privateers in using their guns for self-defence instead of attack; but the distinction is not easily drawn. Moreover, many ports prohibit the docking of vessels with explosive aboard. The new policy has shown that the Admiralty is seriously worried by the problem of protecting merchant shipping. It tacitly admits that the fleets cannot discharge their first duty, and is now suggesting that we should stake our existence in war time upon the efficiency of the gunnery on merchantmen. It would be much better to extend the Declaration of Paris, in order to obtain the complete immunity from capture of seaborne commerce, except contraband of war. In any case the arming of merchantmen ought to have had a public discussion.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, May 19.

M. Caillaux, addressing a meeting of Radicals here yesterday, opposed the proposal for requiring all young men to undergo three years, military training, although he admitted it was undeniable that the international situation demanded that further efforts and more care were necessary in connection with the training of reserves. Some system of military education for the young should be devised.

The Radical proposals aim at 30 months' service with incorporation of conscripts twice a year.

Paris, May 19.

The Bill to provide for expenditure upon the army does not mention how the Government intends to raise the £32,000,000 required to meet the cost of the increases in personnel and armaments.

RIOT IN A THEATRE.

London, May 18.

A dispute concerning the acting rights of Baron Henri de Rothschild's coming play, "Croesus," led to lively scenes in the Garrick Theatre yesterday.

Mr. Hansen, an American, obtained an interim injunction, claiming the sole rights of the play from his employer, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, and subsequently he went to the Garrick Theatre, and forcibly ejected Mr. Bourchier's staff.

Mr. Bourchier responded by securing the discharge of the injunction. He then invaded the theatre, and after a fierce struggle, in which chairs were used as weapons, he and his staff succeeded in ejecting Mr Hansen and his supports. Several persons were injured in the conflict.

Later on Mr. Hansen was arrested on a charge of having theatened to inflict violence upon Bourchier.

THE PRESBURG FIRE.

Vienna, May 19.

A fire broke out on Saturday in Presburg, a former capital of Hungary, and destroyed 100 buildings, including several historical structures and a great portion of the old Jewish quarter.

The Jews became panic-stricken, and they refused to break their Sabbath by extinguishing the fire until a Rabbi granted them dispensation. Over 300 persons were injured in the conflagration.

CANADIAN TARIFF.

Montreal, May 17.

Mr. Gourlan President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at a meeting yesterday predicted that Canada was on the eve of a general revision of tariffs on similar lines to those adopted by the United States. The reciprocal trade agreement made with the West Indies and that pending with Australia were forerunners of general tariff revision.

BALLOONING ACCIDENT.

Berlin, May 19.

While a balloon was approaching the earth near Berlin yesterday the balloonist fell out with the result that the balloon rapidly ascended. A woman passenger lost her balance by the sudden movement and as she was hanging half-way out of the car a male passenger grasped her. He was, however, unable to retain his hold. The woman fell from a height of 600ft. and was killed.

RUSSIAN ANTI-SEMITES.

St. Petersburg, May 17.

At Kieff, in Southern Russia, two police detectives and an ex-detective named Mishshuk, have been convicted of conspiracy to promote an anti-Semitic outbreak. The three who had concocted evidence in support of the horrible Russian superstition that Jews sacrifice a Christian child in their Passover ritual, were sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

IN BRIEF.

Paris, May 19.

Heavy rains have caused serious floods in the Champagne region. Five persons have been drowned, many vineyards have been devastated, and several villages have been isolated, while numbers of live stock have been lost.

Halifax (Nova Scotia), May 17.

Serious riots have occurred here in connection with the tramway strike. A mob surrounded the street cars, which were being run by strike breakers, and wrecked them. The police ultimately suppressed the disorder, and rescued the strike breakers, but many persons were seriously hurt before the disturbance was quelled.

The Hague, May 17.

It is announced that the Palace of Peace, promoted by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the muti-millionaire, to the construction of which every civilised nation contributed, will be ready for opening on August 29.

AMERICAN RIOTS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 18.

Continuous riots have prevailed in connection with the street-car strike. The strikers hurled from first-floor windows steel beams and bags of cement in their efforts to derail cars. Several car crews were assaulted and beaten into insensibility. The police are powerless, and the State Governor has refused to call out the troops.

London, May 17.

The billiard match between M. Inman and T. Reece resulted in favour of the former, the scores being—Inman, 18,000, Reece, 12,060.

Oklahoma, May 17.

A negro, charged with attacking a white woman, having escaped arrest, a body of armed whites sought to lynch him. The friends of the negro resisted, and a pitched battle followed. Two whites and one negro were badly wounded. A negro was captured, and the mob prepared to lynch him, but decided to hold him as a witness against the woman's assailant.

London, May 19.

The Cunard British India, Oceanic, Royal Mail, and other shipping companies have combined to ensure during war contingencies reasonable terms instead of panic rates.

MR. CLEM HILL ROBBED.

An Australian paper says:—Adelaide has been startled by several sensational burglaries during the last year, but none can compare in boldness or neatness with that which was committed at the residence of Mr. Clem. Hill. "Boscobel," Northgate-Street, Hyde Park, recently. About 4 a. m. while the household was asleep, a number of miscreants (at least four) entered the place. Remarkably quietly they removed a safe weighing about 3cwt., measuring something like 3ft. by 2 ft., from within 35ft. of where Mr. and Mrs. Hill were sleeping, blew it up in the garden, and decamped with £500 worth of jewellery. The adroitness, intimate knowledge of the premises, and the light-footedness of the miscreants are outstanding features of the affair.

In January last burglars invaded the same premises and stole a number of the well-know cricketer's most treasured trophies. It is believed that the same men instigated the latest escapade. Hill heard a sound as of a gun fired. Mr. Hill discovered that he coud not turn on the electric light, and ten minutes later noticed that the safe had been lifted bodily from its place in the passage. It was subsequently found that the three electric wires communicating with the house had been cut, and a wire connecting with a neighbouring house had also been severed, evidently in mistake. The garden had been trampled upon by many feet. The entrance was effected through the window of the smoking room, and the burglars had apparently worked within ten feet of where the couple were sleeping. Two other entrances had also been made.

The valuables included a presentation gold watch, chain, and a sovereign case worth £125, which was given to Mr. Hill as the result of a public subscription on the anniversary of his 21st birthday and as a memento of his being the first batsman to compile 1,000 runs in first-class cricket during the season. There was also a brooch with the figures "160" attached to a miniature bat which was used as a pin. It was made for Mrs. Hill as the result of a presentation to commemorate the close of the famous stand with Hartigan in the test match on the Adelaide Oval during which he compiled 160 runs. Two or three diamond rings were also taken.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

IF YOU NEGLECT A BAD BACK do not be surprised if later on you become heumatic or dropsical, and the water get-loudy and gravelly, causing pain in emptys ing the bladder.

For backache is nature's warning of kidney trouble. Dropsy, weak heart, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, dizziness, and nervous complaints also may arise from poisonous waste left in the blood by weak kidneys.

The longer kidney trouble is neglected the more serious it becomes. Therefore, if you have any of the above symptoms begin now with Doan's Backache Kidney, Pills, the most successful kidney and bladder medicine known. They are solely for the kidneys and bladder, and are safe and good for everybody. They relieve congestion and inflammation of the kidneys, keep the urinary channels cleansed and healthy, and discharge gravel, stone, and the collected water in dropsy.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

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H. H. The MAHARAJA

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Prices Extremely Moderate

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Makes you unfit for either work of enjoyment—injures the eye, the stomach the general health.

Headache, Neuralgia—all kinds of aches and pains—are cured by

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Keep a bottle in the house. Sprains, bruises, swellings of the joints, strained neck, aching back, aching feet—all these and other aches and pains yield to the soothing, healing influence of this wonderful remedy.

You really can't afford to be without it. If it saves you only one hour of suffering, it will pay for itself. And each bottle contains enough Balm to cure a score of aches and pains. You need it.

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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat

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Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, England.

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MAKES WATER RUN OFF
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK.
SOFTENS PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
EXHIBITION HONEST AWARDS
SOLD IN TINS EVERYWHERE
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REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	6,551 for 3¼ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	... 16 Lakhs "
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CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

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Indian Lives at European Rates.

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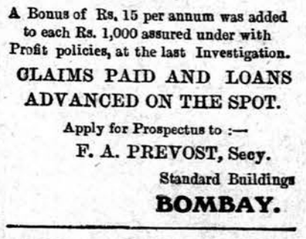

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD., DUBLIN.

Distillers to H. M. The King.

THE LAND OF COMPENSATIONS.

MISNAMED INDIA.

India is often called the Land of Regrets, but it might equally be called the Land of Compensations. The regrets presumably refer to the feeling of the Englishmen who come out to this country and are sorry they have done so. But the difficulty is to find such people. Doubtless there are many who grumble about the climate, about their pay, about the Government, about the people of the land; but where in the world will you not meet the grumbler, especially where Britons are to be found, and that is everywhere? It does not follow, because there are grumblers in every office, every club and every drawing room in India that they are really discontented with their lot. If one should take up their complaints seriously for the moment, and trace them to their source, one would find in almost every instance that they were due to some entirely temporary and fortuitous cause—an unlucky speculation—a barred promotion, a liver protesting against excessive indulgence in the good things of this life. Occasionally of course "writes an optimist to the Statesman" one comes across the man, or more frequently perhaps the woman, who has come out determined to dislike India, its climate and its people, and who feels more or less bound to pose in this invidious light to the end of the chapter. But the insincerity of the whole business becomes apparent the moment the Englishman in this country is compelled to leave it, whether temporarily or permanently. If he goes Home on leave, what is his favourite relaxation? The Indian newspaper. What is his favourite society? Those to whom he can talk about India. And as the period of his leave drags its slow length along, what is his almost invariable experince? That he "hears the East a calling," in Kipling's haunting phrase, and that he begins to long for the day of his return with an intensity which amazes him when he first encounters it. As for the official who has retired on pension how frequently is it the case that Great Britain becomes a perpetual "Land of Regrets" to him. This is especially so if he retires, as the rules often compel him, in the prime of life and vigour. There are few more pathetic sights than the old "qui hai" with the sun-hunger in every fibre of his being, who is too poor to go any further than Bournemouth in order to satisfy it. Here the retired non-official has the advantage, and the cold weather steamers are often crowded with men who have made their fortunes in India, and sometimes engineered a second career for themselves in England, but who come back, ostensibly to look after certain interests, actually because the East has flung its spell over their unimaginative souls. All this is comprehensible enough in the case of the men and women who have spent the best part of their lives in India, and to whom it is either in fact or in memory, the home of their happiest experiences. But the haunting quality of the East lays hold on those who come out to India even for a short time—say three or four years, whether in youth or middle age. Most of us know of such cases. Is it not true that most of them are sorry they did not stay longer? Macaulay came to India at the age of thirty four, and went back at the age of thirty-eight; but although he was too incessantly occupied and too naturally buoyant to do more than glance back occasionally over the past, there are not wanting in his letters and his life indications that he felt the charm of the East as much as it was in him to feel anything. By what strange irony has such a land come to be known as the "Land of Regrets?" Naturally it has its drawbacks. It does not offer the solid comforts of an English home, the peace and security which are associated with middle-class existence in Great Britain. It offers vicissitude, separation, moral and political crisis, perpetual vigilance; but even these have their advantages. The Anglo-Indian—using the word in its old significance—may go back to the land of his birth somewhat greyer than the contemporaries whom he has left behind; but the chances are that he will be more alert mentally and even physically than the men who have spent the intervening thirty years in greater ease and prosperity than himself. He is less apt to be "groovy" and to run to flesh and he is more likely to live long. Look at the obituary column of the "Times," and count the number of octogenarians and nonagenarians who figure in it; and then analyse the list for Indian veterans. What is it that lights up India with a charm that steadily grows as the years advance, and that throws long tentacles of memory round the souls of those who have ever come under its influence. Is the same cause responsible for the fascination of Eastern existence and for the longevity of the men and women who have warmed both hands in its generous radiance? Is it the "blessed sun" that constitutes the unique attraction of the East for the natives of colder and greyer climes and to the wonder and envy of stay-at-home generations? Whether this be so or not, it will be admitted that, if Indian is a land of regrets, its sunshine is the greatest of its compensations.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 6*).

sion to give evidence, with the possible exception of Shorrock, the Senior Partner of Messrs. George Henderson & Co., the only European selected by the Government. The others gib at the notion of going to London without any guarantee that their expences will be paid from the public purse. It is fair to mention that Lord Carmichael confined his choice to the members of his Legislative Council. Whether those were his instructions from Simla we do not know, but even if they were, he deserved all the ridicule that was poured on him and his more egregious pets.

Calcutta has lost another citizen and good sportsman whom she could ill spare. A cable was received by Messrs. Kellner & Co. on Friday advising them of the unexpected death in London of Mr. W. H. Walmsley, their managing partner. He left Calcutta some eighteen months ago pretty bad with his lungs, and put in several weeks at a famous sanitarium in Switzerland. When he left there he was to all outward appearance entirely cured. In England he steadily improved in health, gaining strength every day. He was looking forward eagerly to his return to India, the land of his adoption which he dearly loved. He had made plans to have another flutter on the Turf, hoping to succeed even better than he did when his great little pony, Housemaid, won the Civil Service Cup. But it was not to be, and legions of friends are now regretting his untimely taking off. He was a splendid business man, and it is due to his integrity, and enterprise that every club, every memsaheb, every bon vivant, in Bengal, Assam, and Northern India, swear by Kellner for liquors and provisions. He was a sportsman to his heart's core, generous, straight, and well plucked. It will be long before we look upon his like again. Peace to his manes.

"From the same tin of Benger's Food you can maintain a healthy man or feed a baby."

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Invalid Tea and Cocoa may be prepared with Benger's Food, and many recipes for pleasing Invalid dishes are contained in the Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." A copy will be sent post free on application to—

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159 I

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.

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The Ideal Remedy for Glossy or Greasy Complexions

"HAZELINE' SNOW"

(Trade Mark)

Greasy skins need this charming skin tonic and beautifier. It induces healthy action, cleanses the pores and makes the complexion clear and admirable.

Sold at all Chemists and Stores

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The Soap for India.

Good for PRICKLY HEAT

Wards off INSECT BITES,

and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

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H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
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The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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BURGOYNE'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

An invaluable Tonic and Restorative in all debilitating conditions of the system.

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FOR PURITY

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops

If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with

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Manufactured only by

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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale on

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from Messrs. BRANDON & Co., VICTORIA TERMINUS, and MESSRS. DENISON & Co., HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd).

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,
G. O. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.
SECOND TO NONE WHISKY.

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The Cancer Hospital was one of the first to recognise the therapeutic use of X rays and other electrical methods in the treatment of malignant disease. As far back as 1903 it inaugurated a very complete X-ray department, which was carried on for some years under the directorship of Dr. J. D. Pollock.

The new Electrical Laboratories complete the scheme which started with the opening of the Research Institute in May, 1911. The two-storied building at the back of the Hospital in Fulham Road is a model of what a Roentgen Laboratory should be, and for this reason it may interest the readers of the "Archieves" to have some details as to its construction. The building consists of twofloors and a loft, the heating apparatus being underground. The ground floor is chiefly occupied with the installations for radioscopy and radiography, while the first floor is devoted to radio-therapy, electro-therapy, and radium treatment. The arrangements for ventilation have been very carefully designed—air-ducts leading from all parts of the building to a central tower, in which is an exhaust fan, so that a continual circulation of fresh air is obtainable throughout the building. Hot and cold water, with sinks and basins, are laid on in every corner of the building, together with gas-pipes and radiators, and at every few feet there are plugs and switches for the immediate connection of the electrical apparatus. The whole of the electric current is distributed from two fuse panels on the wall of the staircase, so that should the blowing out of a fuse occur, it can be located at once.

On entering the main door we find ourselves in a spacious waiting-room, opening out of which are the dressing-rooms and consulting room. In the latter is the fire-proof safe for the radium, of which the hospital has a supply only second to that possessed by the Radium Institute. Here also we find a switch-board for supplying the current to the lamps and laryngoscopes. The consulting room also contains a very complete card-index cabinet for recording the cases.

Opening out of the Consulting-Room is a large and well-arranged Radiographic-Room, most admirably equipped both for radioscopy and radiography. The arrangements for darkening the room are most admirable as are also the viewing-boxes for examining the X-ray negative.

The principal object of interest in this room is a "Siemens Single Impulse Outfit," the first we have seen in this country. The large coil of this apparatus, which will give a spark if 16 inches with heavy currents for instantaneous work is wound in three parts so as to give also lighter currents for therapeutic purposes. The arrangement differs from the usual one in that liquid condensers are used, as these are not liable to damage from overloading. For instantaneous work the coil is controlled by a new type of single impulse switch, the main feature of which is that the secondary current is not only cut but reversed by a mechanical device, the time of interruption being about one eighty-fifth of a second. The whole apparatus is contained in one side of a double cabinet, the other half of which forms a protection cabinet for the operator, being lead-lined and provided with leadglass windows. This contains the switchboard for controlling the Wehnelt and mercury brakes, and the single impulse switch.

There is also a very fine radioscopic outfit designed by Professor Rieder, of Munich. The special feature of this apparatus is the perfect balance of all moving parts, so that the operator, by moving the hanging screen, simultaneously moves the tube-box in any direction. It is also amply protected. The current in the tube is controlled by a regulating switch-table, which can be moved from place to place so as to be always at the operator's hand.

The X-ray couch was designed by Dr. Knox and has some points of novelty and interest. The whole under-framework forms a complete lead-lined protective cabinet, within which the Roentgen bulb is supported on an open carrier, which can be adjusted vertically, horizontally, or transversely with the greatest ease. Above the couch is a second tube-box, which is well protected and can be used for compression and the like.

The Radiographic Room also contains a viewing-box for examining the X-ray negative. This furnished with a complete set of adjustable rollerblinds for cutting out extraneous light. The electric illumination is readily adjustable, from the faintest glimmer to a full, clear light. This is a matter of the greatest importance, and one which is too often neglected. Indeed, the ideal illumination would be something similar to the old dissolving-view apparatus, the skiagram gradually evolving out of darkness and fading away into darkness again, which in the partially darkened X-ray room would enable the observer to make use of his sensitised retina.

The accessory apparatus for measurement, etc., is very complete. It includes Pirie's and Wheatstone's stereoscopes, and Wehnelt Walter, and Benoist radiometers. The storage cupboards for X-ray plates are well designed.

Wall plugs of different design are provided for the direct and alternating currents Another novelty is a forced-air system for the supply of air under pressure. This is used for cooling the Roentgen tubes, and is applied both to the anode and the cathode. This method works admirably, and greatly increases the steadiness of the Roentgen light, and with it the life of the tube. This supply of air under pressure might perhaps be utilised as an additional means of ventilation for the X-ray cabinet, the air being impregnated with ozone or others disinfectant when treating patients with offensive discharges, as is so often the case in malignant disease.

Opening out of the Radiographic Rooms is the Emanation Room—a small experimental laboratory used for the collection of radium emanation. Here is a mercury-pump, designed by Mr. C. E. S. Phillips, for extracting the emanation from 25 milligrames of radium bramide in solution which is permanently attached to the pump. It will be used for impregnating probes and applicators with the active deposit from the radium emanation. This laboratory also possesses 5½ grammes of actinium.

The photographic dark-room is of novel design, and exhibits many points of interest Special arrangements are made for washing, draining, and fixing. There is a viewing-box of new construction for the examination of wet negatives. The admirable order and cleanliness of the dark-room betrays the hand of a woman. How is it that no man can keep a laboratory clean or tidy?

On ascending the stairs to the first-floor landing we find the Sister's Room. Passing through the main doors we enter the large Therapeutic Ward, which extends the whole lenght of the building, and is divided into cubicles by means of curtains of brown holland or other washing material. Each cubicle is absolutely self-contained, and has its own gas and water and electrical supply. These open cubicles are used for ordinary electrical treatment, and the X-ray cabinets, three in number, are at the end of the ward, and are completely enclosed and most carefully protected.

On this floor also are situated the dressing-rooms and a well-fitted photographic studio, with camera, are-lamp, and background complete (Fig. 9),

The curtained cubicles are fully equipped with operating-tables, highfrequency and diathermic apparatus, quartz mercury vapour lamp electric cautery, surgical drills, and the like, as well as apparatus for ionisation, galvanisation, and faradation. Here also are the cubicles for treatment with radium and carbonic acid snow.

The X-ray cabinets are completely enclosed, the front being protected by thick lead plates sandwiched in between layers of teak, and liberally provided with thick lead-glass windows. Inside the cabinet the Roentgen bulb is still further protected in a lined box which is suspended from above on rails, with a universal joint permitting motion in all directions. The tube-boxes are fitted with screens for filtering the rays and double pastille-holders, for Sabouraud's and Holzknecht's pastilles, both of which are used for the measurement of the dose.

All three cabinets are provided with a supply of air under pressure, as in the Radiographic Room. The doors are fitted with an automatic circuit-breaker, so that the current is cut off if the door of the Roentgen cabinet is opened. The current is also switched off automatically on the completion of the treatment so that there is no danger of the nurse giving an overdose.

The X-ray bulb is driven by a 12-inch spark-coil and a Wehnelt or mercury break, and is provided with a milliamperemeter and clock-switch. An interesting addition is a rhythmical interrupter, which cuts out the current from time to time, allowing the anticathode to cool, and thus preserving the tube when heavy currents are being used for deep-seated irradiations. One of the Roentgen cabinets is fitted with a Siemens Oscillothermex Outfit.

The loft, which has been specially fitted for the purpose, contains the Wehnelt breaks, the motor generator for alternating currents, and the air-pump for cooling the tubes.

The Clinical Research Department under the charge of Dr. Paine, is quite separate from the Electrical Department but the two form a complete whole supplementing each other. The Research Building contains a most perfect and up-to-date set of laboratories for becteriology, physiology, pathology, chemistry, and physics, which can be used for advanced research not only in cancer but in any other direction. It has hot and cold chambers cold storage department and a thermostatic room. The tower, which is a great feature of the building is designed as a laboratory for light experiments. In addition it is provided with a photographic dark-room a library an engineering workshop and machine-room and its own distilled-water and ice-making machinery.

The hospital is fortunate in having secured the services as Honarary Physicist of Mr. C. E. S. Phillips, a former president of the Roentgen Society. Mr. Phillips has a laboratory in the Research Institute, which is just opposite the Electrical Department. This is fitted with a most complete set of electroscopes and measuring instruments, and optical bench and a photomicrographic outfit. The testing battery consists of 200 Leclanche cells, and gives 300 volts. It is used to charge the electroscopes and the Dolezalek electrometer. The latter is mounted on a brick pillar and is enclosed in an earthed metal-lined box.

The optical bench, which has an accurately graduated steel rule 11 feet long, carries an electrometer and radium holder. The electroscope has side windows, and can be charged from a distance by an ingenious pneumatic device. All of the apparatus has been specially designed for the purpose by Mr. Phillips, and some of it has been made on the spot.

The laboratory, being in the basement of the Research Institute, is very free from vibration, and has a fairly equable temperature. It is well lighted by large windows, which are fitted with opaque blinds in wooden frames so that it can be rendered absolutely dark when necessary.

The general scope of the work in these laboratories will include the study of new devices for the application of radiations, the clinical results of radioactivity as well as research work undertaken either for the clinical side or in conjunction with other workers in the Research Institute.

We must congratulate the Cancer Hospital on the possession of two such magnificent buildings for physicotherapy. In the Electrical Department every detail—the protection of the surgeon and the patient, the cubicles, the cupboards, the ventilation, the very head-rests of the chairs—exhibits evidence of careful and original design on the part of the director, Dr. Knox, and the electricians, Messrs. Siemens Brothers of London and Bombay, to whom was entrusted the whole of the electrical plant, and the supply of over one quarter of a gramme of radium.

"EUGENICS WEDDING."

The fashion of composing one's own marriage service is growing apace among young Americans of "advanced" ideas. The latest protagonist of "new marriage" is Miss Delia F. Dana, a granddaughter of the poet, Longfellow, and a sister of Mr. Edmund Dana, whose "ethical wedding," last year, with Miss Jessie Holliday, an English portrait painter, furnished the newspapers with an abundance of amusing "copy." Miss Dana is to be married to Mr. Robert F. Hutchinson, a Harvard undergraduate. Instead of formal vows, she announces that she has arranged to say at the altar: I, Delia F. Dana, take you, Robert F. Hutchinson, to be my lawful husband; and promise faithfully to fulfil towards you all the obligations arising out of the married state; and I hope to be a true comrade and helpmate. As a symbol, therefore, I give you this ring." The bride proclaims her belief that "the marriage calling should be studied as one would any profession, such as nursing. "I have made a close study of eugenics, and I am of the opinion that I am fitted for the marriage state, with all its duties."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

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THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

HAWKER'S UNLUCKY CALL.

A hawker on his rounds near Bordeaux knocked by mistake at the door of the local police station, and was surprised to find it opened by a gendarme. The officer, noticing his confusion, insisted on the man's unong his pack. Suspicion was then confirmed, for the unfortunate hawker was found to be carrying over 16,000 contraband matches, the manufacture of matches in France being a monopoly of the State.

FASHION MEDLEY IN CHINA.

"The fashions here this year are ideal," says an American Consular report from Suchien, North China. "Every man wears what is right in his own eyes, and there the few to ridicule. A panama goes jauntily down the street followed by a fur-covered brim cap. Felt hats of scarlet and verdigris green follow along the grays and browns that really do the amateur hatters credit. Esquimo top capes, a few Derby hats, and the smart military uniforms give the streets a piquancy that one used to miss in the monotonous China-blue crowds."

THUMB-PRINTS FOR LAWYERS.

The membership committee of the New York Country Lawyers' Association is considering the curious suggestion that all lawyers in future should be compelled to file their portraits with the Association. There are 10,500 lawyers in New York county, and recently the municipal justices have been complaining that many of them practising are men incapable of passing the examinations for the Bar. The inference is that a number of lawyers have acquired licences by arranging with somebody else to impersonate them at the examinations. The "New York World" suggests, as a further safeguard against counterfeit lawyers, that all members of the New York Bar should be required to leave their thumb-prints with the Association.

ANCIENT BRITISH CAMP.

Following the recent discovery of a British Druidical circle on Bilberry Knowl Matlock Derbyshire the remains have been discovered of a fortified camp evidently of the same era as the circle on Bilberry Knowl. The fortifications are in two fields south of Bilberry and there are remains above ground showing two ramparts. The old camp is almost impregnable as to position overlooking a valley with steep hill sides approaching it and the only way in which it could have been attacked was from the Tansley hillside, where the ground was swampy and difficult. In the ruins of the fort there are stones three and four feet high roughly squared and fixed in position and there are marks where the stones have been plugged and feathered but the splitting was never carried out.

MARRIED MIDSHIPMAN.

An order issued four years ago by Mr. Roosevelt when President, dismissing from the navy Midshipman Joseph Austin for marrying without permission is about to be rescinded by the Democratic Congress. Mr. Austin, when at Honolulu, defied the rules of the service by marrying the daughter of the Rev. J. Wadman, superintendent of the missions in the Hawaian Islands. He was dismissed as a "warning to other lovesick midshipmen." The youthful lover started an athletic and social club at Gwinn Michigan, which brought him four times his pay in the navy. The House of Representatives Committee on Naval Affairs now recommends that he be reinstated and that four years' arrears of pay be given to him.

£1,000 JEWEL THEFT.

A dressing case containing jewels to the value of £1,000, belonging to Mrs. Francis Francis, of 3, Cleveland-row, St. James's-street, London, S. W., has been stolen from a Pullman car of the 11 a.m. boat train at Victoria Station (South-Eastern and Chatham Railway.) The case and other bags were place on a seat in the car by a footman named Saville and covered with a lady's cloak. He then went to speak to an attendant about locking the door. When he returned about a minute later the dressing case was missing. The bag is of brown pigskin leather, with a blue covering and ivory fittings topped with gold. Inside the bag was a small jewel box containing a diamond bow brooch a pearl and diamond black comb, a small plush case containing four diamond bars, and a diamond wreath. The railway and Scotland Yard police are making inquiries.

BLACK BOY-KING.

King David of Uganda, the eighteen-year old Monarch, who has left Uganda for England, teasures in his Palace at Kampala a beautiful modes of a Wilbur Wright aeroplane. This he showed with pride last year to Mr. Frank Hedges Butler, who was on a visit to Uganda. He also expressed a keen desire to fly in an aeroplane. "I find the young King a most enlightened and intelligent person," says Mr. Hedges Butler. "His education has been undertaken by Mr. J. Surrack an English tutor, and he speaks our language perfectly. His complexion resembles that of an Arab. The King is at least six feet high and of athletic build. I was much struck by his delightful boyishness and modesty. He is very keen on sport—cycling, golf and tennis. He asked me many questions about English life, and especially about our sports and games. He said he was coming here on an educational tour, and seemed to be anticipating the visit very eagerly.

BALLET IN FLANNELS.

The Russian dancer Nijinsky, it is said, intends to open up a new chapter in the history of the ballet by weaving modern life and contemporary dress into the theme of a dance. The "Figaro" states that Nijinsky was led to this conception through remarking the fact that each age produces among men a series of gestures characteristic of itself. "There is nothing in common," says Naijinsky, "between the movements of a man walking or dancing the tango or reading a newspaper and those of an eighteenth-century gallant dancing the minuet or of a monk studying a manuscript in the thirteenth century. I have observed the movements of polo and tennis players and of golfers," and I notice that they have evolved a new and peculiar, beauty of form. I believe that in future ages our time will be distinguished by a style quite as expressive as those which we most admire in the past." Nijinsky instanced the theme of four tennis players searching for a lost ball in a garden as one example of a basis for a ballet. The "Figaro" states that he will apply these principles in the interpretation of Claude Debussy's new ballet, "Les Jeux," which is being produced at the Theatre des Champs Elysees for the first time.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

"BUTTONS" AND DICKENS.

A few years ago, writes "R. B.." in the "Manchester Guardian," I was seated in the commercial-room of an hotel in one of the Lancashire manufacturing towns. Around the room were displayed many mementoes of Dickens—the Barnard lithographs, illustrations by "Phiz" from the original edition, engraved portraits, and other interesting things. A gentleman who presently strolled into the room had more of the appearance of a theatrical man than of a commercial traveller, He evidently knew of the collection, and he at once began to inspect it. His comments were informing, and showed a wide acquaintance with Dickens's novels.

Looking at one of the portraits the stranger said, "That is Charles Dickens as I remember him."

"Then you have seen Dickens?"

"Many times, and I have delightful recollections of the kindliness of his disposition and of his never-failing courtesy. I was at a select dinner party at the house of Robert Browning, at which, in addition to the Brownings, there were present as guests Alfred Tennyson, William Makepeace Thackeray, and Charles Dickens."

"What were you doing there?" I ventured.

"I passed the potatoes," he replied, with a dignified stage bow. "I was the 'buttons' in the Browning household, and in that capacity have often been in the society of the immortals. I esteem it a greater honour to have passed round the vegetables at that dinner than to have been the principal guest at a Guildhall banquet."

COULD SMELL THE BACON.

Few people know what a struggle Jeffery Farnol, author of the success of the season, "The Amateur Gentleman," had to place his first great success, "The Broad Highway," says "Mr. Gossip," in the "Daily Sketch," went to six publishers, and was returned with cold commendation. Then it went to Sampson Low, whose managing director prides himself more on his business than on his literary capacity. He read the manuscript, and liked it immensely—especially the description of a tramp cooking his breakfast. "I'm not a judge," he told me, "but, by Jove, I could smell the bacon!" So he sent it to his reader, and the reader said, "Don't!" "Well," he said to himself, "my reader ought to know, but, hang it all, I could smell the bacon! I'll risk it." He did; and the book sold like hot cakes—I was almost going to say like hot bacon!

TRACKING THE CHANCELLOR.

Among six new magistrates who have just been appointed for Grimsby is Councillor J. W. Eason, leader of the Grimsby Liberal party. Mr. Eason gained considerable notability by his achievement in inducing Mr. Lloyd George to visit Grimsby whilst in the midst of an electoral campaign at the General Election of January 1910. Mr. Tom Wing was opposing Sir George Doughty, the borough member, and Councillor Eason, having tracked Mr. Lloyd George to a meeting in the north, found upon arrival that he had gone to Cornwall. By continuous travelling Mr. Eason overtook the Chancellor, who had arrived at a small hamlet near Penzance, and accompanied him to a Baptist chapel. After the use of considerable persuasive eloquence Mr. Lloyd George who paid Councillor Eason the tribute of being the most persistent man he had ever met, gave a promise to visit Grimsby, and did so.

A STORY OF THE PRINCE.

A man from Oxford is responsible for the following story, says the Club Window Gossip of the "Liverpool Post," which he assured me was true: When undergrads ask their friends to dinner and the threatre it is understood that each person pay his own shot. One day a Magdalen man, meeting the Prince of Wales, asked him to join his forthcoming party to dine and the play "I should love to go," said his Royal Highness "but—the fact is I haven't got the three shillings!" "Then why don't you write home for some money?" said his friend. "I have," replied the Prince, "but mother says I must make what I have do till the end of the term."

THE WAY OF IT

"You never get what you want in this restaurant," said the irritable person. "You can if you know how to order," replied the sad, sarcastic man." If I want something cool I ask for a cup of hot coffee, and if I want something warm I call for iced tea."

THE FAIR, GENTLE, AND GOOD.

Daniel O'Connell (says the "British Weekly") spoke once to over 100,000 persons at an open-air meeting in Birmingham. In those days women worked in the mines, and two or three rows of grimy, statwart damsels, black and robust, with a blackness and roubustness hardly ever seen now, formed themselves in front of them.

O'Connell rose and began: "Surrounded as I am by the fair, the gentle, and the good——" Up went the grimy arms and the grimy throats roared applause.

The fair, the gentle, and the good cheered every sentence after that, and as they almost alone in the vast audience could hear what was said, their cheering was of some importance, because when they applauded the people behind applauded, and so on, till the outermost ring was reached, which rendered its tribute to the concluding sentence of the speech some time after it was over.

A TOULON MYSTERY.

STRANGE IMPERSONATION STORY.

The French police have invoked the aid of the Scotland Yard authorities in their endeavours to establish the identity of a young man of German appearance, aged about 25, who was found shot on the ramparts near the forts at Toulon on May 7th Papers found on the body bearing the name of Hunscheidt indicated that he had been in England.

It has been ascertained that the dead man had formerly lodged in Melrose gardens West Kensington, in the name of Frederick Hunscheidt, and this information was sent to the French police on May 9th. But on May 10th a man giving the name of Frederick Hunscheidt called at Scotland Yard. He stated that last February he was sent by the secretary of the Christian Home for Waiters, Charlotte-street, to see a Mr. Ritter, who was then staying at the Wilton Hotel, Vauxhall Bridge-road. Ritter explained that he came from Breslau, and as he was not a good linguist he wanted a companion and a guide while he was staying in London. An agreement was arrived at by which Hunxheidt undertook these duties, and toward the end of February Ritter suggested they might go abroad together. Hunchidt obtained the necessary papers, and handed them to Ritter, who disappeared a few days later. He had never seen or heard anything more of Ritter till he had seen his photograph appearing over his own name in a paper. He was certain that the photograph of the man who had stayed at Melrose gardens was that of Ritter who had engaged him as his compaulon.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The question has been debated recently whether or not there is a great demand upon the part of the public for contemporary verse, and so good an authority as Mr. Watson judging from the preface to his latest volume of poems, is of opinion that there is not. He is probably right and one may maintain that the institution of the "Poetry Bookshop" the issue of "Poetry and Drama" and the success of the "Book of Georgian Verse" are not sufficient proof to the contrary. It is perhaps wrong, however, to put the blame upon the critics. The reader of poetry is indeed far more at the mercy of the critics than, say the reader of fiction. The latter is so much more guided by the recommendations of his friends than by press notices that novels attain large circulations which are never sent to the riviewers at all, or being sent, scarcely receive serious attention. Lovers of poetry, on the other hand are so few as to be hardly in touch with one another, and they accept the guidance of some organ of critical opinion which experience has shown them they may trust. Now the organs of opinion in our day are exceedingly sympathetic with the new poetry. They do not measure it by the foot-rule of tradition and summarily condemn it because it is new. The reviewers as a whole make a quite honest attempt to enter into a poet's spirit and to judge of his attainment by his intention. Probably whatever lack of support on the part of the public the poets of to-day may have to complain of is due partly to their number and the novelty of their literary forms and partly to the fact that many of those who would in the nature of things be their most cordial admirers are still engaged upon the enormously rich heritage of verse bequeathed us by the last generation. Who except Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Thomas has mastered the eleven volumes of Swinburne's poetry? Coventry Patmore and Meredith are not to be absorbed "in succum atque sanguinem" in a night and a day, while probably we shall have to wait for a collected edition of John Davidson before we shall be able to give that poet his due.

BLUE BOOKS.

The editor of the "New Statesman" has had a happy thought in promising, by way of monthly supplement, a number reviewing and analysing the Blue-books of the preceding four weeks. It is a reminder that not only is the British Government one of the biggest publishing houses in the world, but that there is no other such house whose publications the average reader leaves more severely alone. In their blue covers they are without form or comeliness. The table on which, in the reference departments of libraries, they are displayed is unfrequented, and thither, in defiance of the rules and regulations, the old gentleman who wishes to while away an hour over a back volume of "Punch" steals, in the certainty that he will not be interrupted. Yet if ignorant of the books themselves, the citizen is not allowed to live in ignorance of their contents. They form the arsenal of all who seek to influence public opinion on political or semi-political subject, and the reviewer, the pamphleteer, the politician, and the leader-writer do their best to familiarise the public with the matter with which they deal. Once in a while they may become of literary interest. A White-paper (which is also in its way a Blue-book, colour notwithstanding) may deal with prison libraries and reveal the disquieting fact that the books popular in convict settlements are very much those popular on the sunny side of those sombre walls. The best literary Blue-book of recent years was that on the dramatic censorship. It may still be read with pleasure for the sake of such contributors to it as Gibert, Mr. Granville Barker, Mr. Gilbert Murray and a host of others. Mr. Shaw, in the preface to his "Showing-up of Blanco Posnet made fun of it. "The publication of a book by so many famous contributors would be beyond the means of any commercial pubishing firm. His Majesty's Stationery Office sells it to all comers by weight at the very reasonable price of three-and-threepence a copy."

"MODERN BIOGRAPHIES."

The idea of the books which the Messrs. Constable are publishing under the title "Modern Biographies" is admirable. It is to put into the hands of the public, in a cheap and portable form, a series of monographs, critical rather than biographical, but biographical also, of writers whose lives have not yet been written, in detail, or which having been written are not within easy reach of the average purchaser of books. A volume on Lafcadio Hearn has already appeared, written by Mr. Edward Thomas, and Mr. Francis Bickley, with Mr. W. B. Yeats at his elbow, has given us a "John Millington Synge" which is not only an excellent appreciation of the great dramatist but also a brief survey of the whole Irish literary movement. There are other good things in store. Mr. Thomas Seccombe is to write a "Samuel Butler"—him not of "Hudibras" but of "Erewhon."—Mr. A. W. Evans a "Sainte-Beuve," and Mr. Edward Garnett "Tolstoy." The latest contribution to the series, a book on W. E. Henley by Mr. Cope Cornford (who wrote the volume on R. L. Stevenson for Messrs. Blackwood's "Modern English Writers"), errs on the side of overappreciation. Speaking, for example, of Henley's "Burns," he says, "It was greeted with fury and invective; and then as Henley sat still and bantered the Common Burnite,' the attacking party found no more to say and subsided; and in the result Henley held the field and his portrait of Burns was quietly accepted for what it is, the truth." The presidents of the various Burns Clubs would tell a very different story. They would point out that Henley wrote consciously as a "denigreur" that he saw Burn purely "ab extra," never piercing to that "golden chamber" within him which is represented by the pure, ideal, spiritual passion of the "Songs."

POPULARITY OF FRANCIS THOMPSON.

In a letter to the "Bookseller" Messrs. Burns and Oates give statistics of the sales of the poems of Francis Thompson, which show that the popularity of that poet is even greater and more crescent than some of his warmest admirers have suspected. Of "The Hound of Heaven" no fewer than 50,000 copies have been sold, and the fact that, of those fifty, thirty have been sold within the last two years show that Thompson's is a waxing star. The "Selected Poems" are now in their twentieth thousand, and the whole of the first edition of the impending "Works" in three volumes, has been subscribed for before publication and a further impression is being prepared. The other day we talked of the promised complete edition of the poems as being likely to be welcomed by those who did not wish to handle too much their early editions of "Poems," "Sister Songs," and "New Poems," but in turn, will be too valuable to handle freely. A wise man will buy two copies: one to keep and the other to sell when the price has risen high enough to pay the cost of both.

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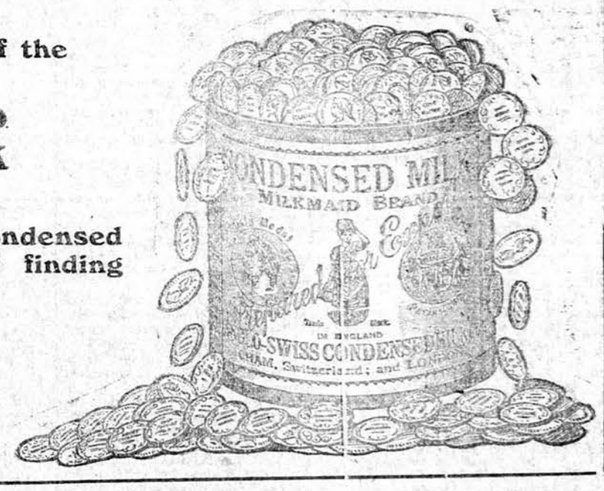

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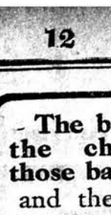

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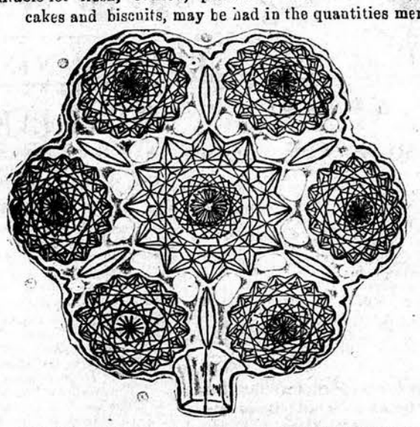

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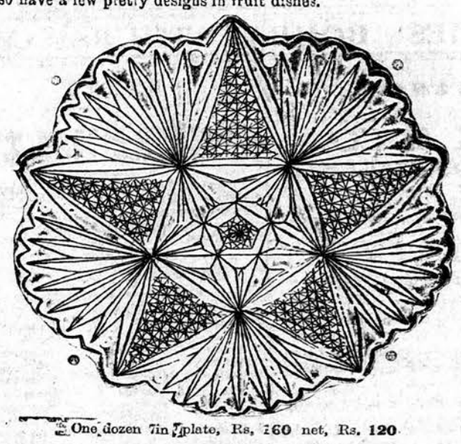

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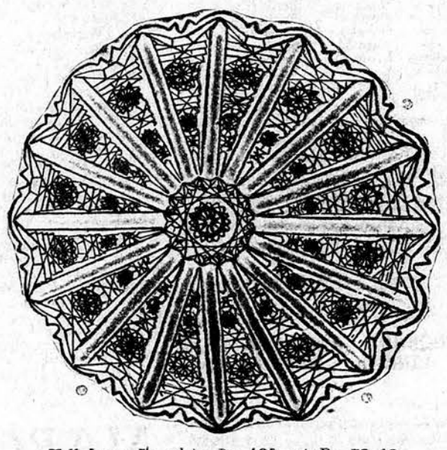

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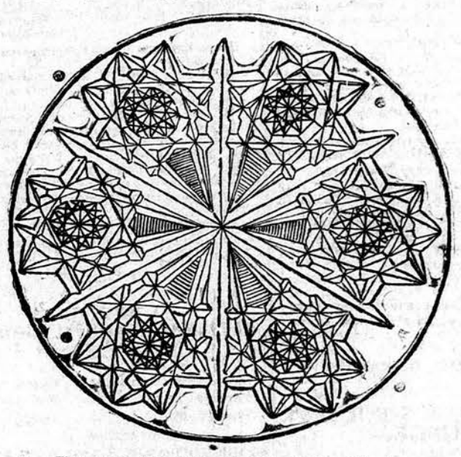

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